THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

OUR OIL VICTORY IN MEXICO

THE GRISLY POSSIBILITY OF WAR in defense of American oil rights in Mexico, which not so long ago loomed before the eyes of many editorial observers, seems now to fade out of the picture with the decision of the Mexican Supreme Court sustaining an American oil company in its suit against the Mexican Government. Altho this is not a blanket decision, and no precedent, according to the Mexican law, will be established until the Supreme Court has passed on four more similar cases, it is widely hailed in this country and in Mexico as foreshadowing the amicable endng of an old and ominous controversy. "It may well prove," remarks the Knoxville *News-Sentinel*, "the beginning of the end of the bitter Mexican - American eud which more than once has verged on war." And this Tennessee daily adds: 'Incidentally, but for the ight-minded mass of Amercan people, a column of American boys might be fighting and dying right now below the Rio Grande in a mistaken attempt to force Mexico to do exactly what the nine justices of her Supreme Court have just done of their own accord in 'the ordinary channels' of their duty." "The decision comes s a delightful surprize to most Americans," remarks he Baltimore *Sun*, which dds: "The oil company wins n the essential point, the point of friction between the wo governments. Hence the rospect of a war fought in efense of 'Mexican Pete' becomes more remote." The uling of the Mexican court n this case "brings the two ountries within sight of eace," declares the Norfolk *irginian-Pilot*, which preicts the early termination of he whole dispute between the two countries over oil rights. It is "the most important and the most encouraging event in the recent history of Mexican-American relations," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.* "It may be that there are phases of the Mexican oil laws still to be cleared up, but this decision appears to make it impossible for the Mexican Government to 'confiscate' American oil interests, as it was charged with doing." By refusing to permit the confiscation of this American oil company's property, the Mexican judges "give the lie to those who have maintained that it is impossible for an American to get justice in a Mexican court," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle.* The stand taken by the United States Government, it will be recalled, is that it could not acquiesce in the confiscation, through the device of an *ex post facto* law, of property purchased in good faith by our citizens in Mexico or anywhere else. The decision of the Mexican court is in harmony with this position. Says the Newark *News:*

International Newsreel photograph

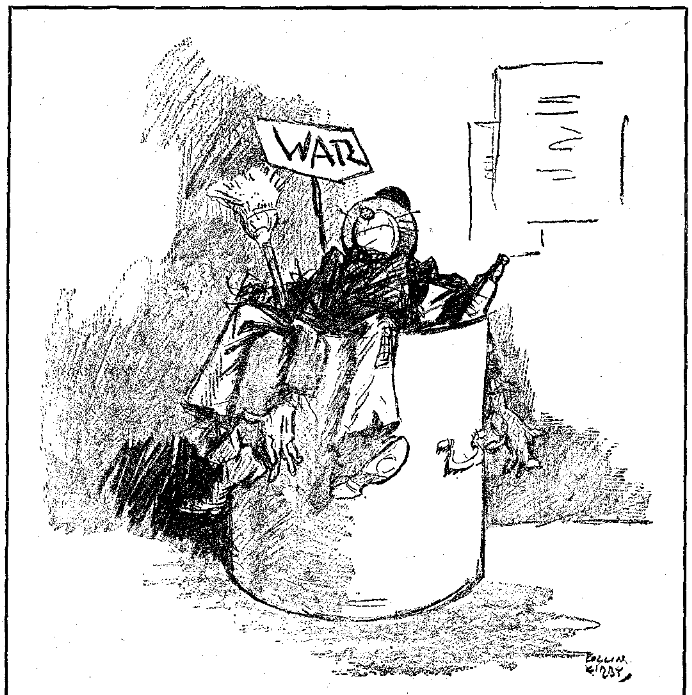
AMERICA'S AMBASSADOR AND MEXICO'S PRESIDENT

Ambassador Morrow (on the reader's left) is talking to President Calles in the Presidential Palace. The decision of the Mexican Supreme Court, on November 17, sustaining an American oil company's case against the Mexican Government, remarks the Dallas *News*, "pretty nearly disposes of the controversy Mr. Morrow was sent to Mexico to settle."

"Both the United States and Mexico score in the decision of the Mexican Supreme Court that the Mexican petroleum law can not be interpreted to deprive oil companies of rights acquired prior to promulgation of the present Constitution in 1917.

"The American oil companies in Mexico gain the main point they have been fighting for. Property to which they have a lawful title is not to be confiscated. Two articles of the petroleum law were declared unconstitutional in so far as they related to the case before the Court.

"Mexico gains its main point also. The Mexican Government has been protesting that the constitutionality and confiscatory character of the petroleum law were for the Mexican courts to decide. It has declared that no violation of



THE END OF ANOTHER BOGYMAN
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

lawful rights was intended and has invited Americans who believed themselves injured to appeal to the Mexican courts just as they would appeal to the courts of any other country under similar circumstances. Now this has been done, and the Supreme Court of Mexico has handed down a decision satisfactory to every one concerned.

"Relations between the two countries ought to be greatly improved as a result of this decision. The petroleum law was enacted for the purpose of conserving the natural resources of Mexico, which, under preceding administrations, had been sold or given away. It is evident from the Supreme Court's decision that Mexico does not intend to apply this law unjustly, and that is all any one can ask."

The promise of better things in this decision is strengthened, many papers remark, by the presence in Mexico City of Dwight W. Morrow, our new Ambassador, whose special task it is to restore cordial relations between the two countries.

The decision that gives the first round in the Mexican-American oil bout to Uncle Sam was handed down by the Mexican Supreme Court on Thursday, November 17, the case being the petition of the Mexican Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, for an injunction to restrain the Mexican Government from enforcing against it certain clauses of the oil law under which the company's drilling permits on properties acquired prior to May, 1917, would be canceled. May, 1917, is the date when the present Mexican Constitution, on which the oil law is based, went into effect. The decision holds, at least as far as this case is concerned, that articles XIV and XV of the law are confiscatory, and therefore unconstitutional. Article XIV gave companies one year (from January, 1926, to January, 1927) in which to exchange their legal title to land for fifty-year concessions issued by the Government. Article XV held that failure to do this was cause for the Government to denounce such property in favor of itself. The Supreme Court's decision, the correspondents explain, does not cover any of the eighteen similar cases still pending. Under the civil law of Mexico one decision does not set a precedent, five similar decisions being necessary before the findings become known as "jurisprudence," or the law of the land. Thus, four more decrees such as that delivered on November 17 are necessary to eliminate Articles XIV and XV on the ground that they are confiscatory and unconstitutional. The story of our ten-year-old oil controversy with Mexico is thus briefly outlined by Henry Kittredge Norton in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

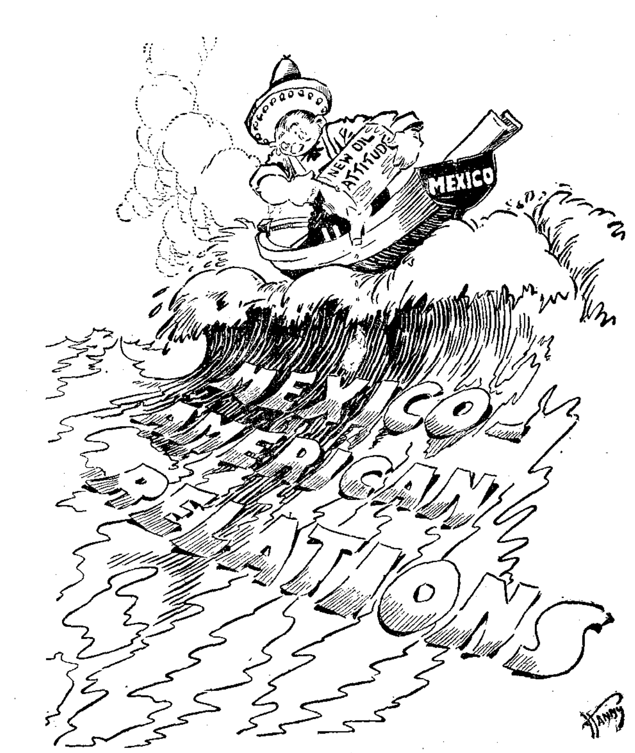
"The State Department has carried on a long dispute with President Calles, of Mexico, over the title to oil lands held by Americans in that country. These lands were acquired in th ordinary manner by purchase previous to 1917. In that yea a new Mexican constitution declared oil deposits to be nationa property. The protests of President Wilson secured a postpone ment of the enforcement of this provision, but President Calle promulgated a law requiring the oil concerns to apply for a fifty year lease in lieu of their titles. Before the lease could be obtaine the companies had to agree not to seek aid from their own govern ment in case of any later dispute.

"This arrangement both the oil companies and the Stat Department construed as a thinly veiled confiscation. Most o the companies refused to comply with the new law and the Stat Department protested to the Mexican Government. The latte replied, asking for any specific instance of confiscation. Ther the matter has rested so far as governmental note-writing i concerned.

"Meanwhile, partly because of the new regulations, the Mex can oil production has been greatly reduced and the Mexica treasury has suffered from the falling off in taxes. Yet the Gov ernment has refused to grant new drilling permits to compani which have not complied with the new law. On a suit arisin from such a refusal, the matter has now come before the Mexica Supreme Court. And in this case the Court has decided that th objectionable law is invalid."

Thus is "the due process of law" apparently dissipating th diplomatic friction over the Mexican oil and land law, remark the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which adds: "While the America contention is sustained, it is not sustained as a diplomat victory except upon the cynical theory that the Mexican Suprem Court functioned to save the Administration's face." Th Chicago *Daily News,* noting that nine of the eleven members the court signed the opinion in question, sees in this fact reaso to hope that the four additional decisions will not be lo delayed. "For the first time since President Diaz was ove thrown, during the Taft Administration, there is a feeling satisfaction in Administration circles about Mexico," sa Carter Field in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Hera Tribune;* and in David Lawrence's Washington corresponden for the Consolidated Press we read:

"Relations with Mexico have cleared. The suspicions of ou side interests that Mexico did intend to confiscate, but that h



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OIL—OR JUST MORE WATER?
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Do horses need spectacles? (p. 22).
2. When will the next Olympic Games be held, and where? (p. 18).
3. Why are the Turks wearing derby hats? (p. 46).
4. Is "It's me" correct English? (p. 25).
5. What food has caused physical deterioration in Asiatic peoples? (p. 21).
6. Who is the Agent-General for Reparations Payments? (p. 16).
7. What is a koku? (p. 19).
8. On what grounds does a modern savant declare that the heart does not cause the blood to circulate, but merely regulates it? (p. 55).
9. Where did Epstein, the American sculptor, first gain fame? (p. 26).
10. Where does the earth never thaw? (p. 21).
11. What is Germany's substitute for military conscription? (p. 18).
12. What is the nationality of the two young men who recently crossed the English Channel in a canoe? (p. 18).
13. What English hero of the late war told King George in person that he (the hero) might soon have to take arms against England? (p. 40).
14. Who is Max Reinhardt? (p. 24).
15. What is the equivalent of fifty cents in Japanese money? (p. 19).
16. What two cities are linked by the longest vehicular tunnel in the world? (p. 13).
17. To whom did President Coolidge write, "If it were not for you, I should not be here"? (p. 38).
18. Who sets male styles in clothes for the French? (p. 20).
19. With what solar phenomenon does the earthquake cycle coincide? (p. 22).
20. What staple is said to be the life of the Japanese? (p. 19).
21. Do we die of the same maladies as our ancestors did? (p. 23).
22. How much money has Germany borrowed abroad since the Dawes plan went into effect? (p. 16).
23. What American city recently elected a Socialist administration? (p. 14).
24. In what European country is sport the subject of government and newspaper propaganda? (p. 18).
25. What new career has lately been opened to the native boys of British India? (p. 19).

> courts listened to world opinion and recognized the equities of foreigners as a matter of wise policy, may continue to be heard, but Mexico will stand on her record—she always insisted that there was no final confiscation till the courts said so, and that until the question was determined on its legal merits, Mexico should not be accused of wrongdoing.
>
> "The ten years of patient negotiation, and the Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge administrations have led to a triumph for the calm processes of persuasion. More has been accomplished by the announcement of a legal decision made independently by the Mexicans themselves—for it will give the world confidence in the integrity of Mexican jurisprudence—than years of armed occupation. Peace has won a big victory."

Mexican opinion, correspondents report, is optimistic over the Supreme Court ruling. "No legal decision in years has been so popular here," says a Mexico City correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune;* and he quotes "a prominent Mexican official" as saying:

> "You can not eat the hen that lays the golden eggs and still have the eggs. That is what the petroleum law attempted to do. At the same time it attempted to swallow an elephant—the American, English, and Dutch capital invested in Mexican oil-fields. The result was national indigestion. The general Mexican sentiment is that it is time to get rid of the laws."

Editorial comment in the United States, as already indicated, takes in the main a very hopeful view of the outlook resulting from the Mexican decision. "A rift in the Mexican cloud" is seen by the Houston *Chronicle*, which remarks: "America's policy of sitting steady in the boat seems to be bearing fruit, and certainly everything points to the wisdom of continuing that policy." The decision, says the Los Angeles *Times*, "will help to reestablish in the minds of American business men in Mexico a belief that they can rely upon justice and fair dealing." "The Mexican question seems to be well on the road to clarification," remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press;* and in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

> "To put the matter in quite unjudicial phraseology, the Mexican Supreme Court is pulling the Mexican Government's chestnuts out of the fire.
>
> "From whatever standpoint the present decision is considered it suggests an approach to agreement between Washington and Mexico City. If the Mexican Supreme Court is regarded as having made up its mind solely on the legal merits of the case, then our objection to the legislation is upheld by Mexico's highest tribunal. On the other hand, if one takes the cynical view that the decision has been influenced by pressure from the Executive Department of the Mexican Government, the decision is even more significant as indicating the determination of President Calles to restore good relations with this country.
>
> "The decision or the series of decisions by the Mexican Supreme Court may not remove every difficulty set up by the oil laws. That is a matter of minor importance. With the hole which the court has now knocked in the legislation, there will be opportunity for a renewal of negotiations between Washington and Mexico City under circumstances auguring for a satisfactory outcome."

The great importance of this decision is not to be denied, agrees the Baltimore *Sun*, which adds:

> "This evidence of fairness toward foreign investment is a gain of immense value in the improvement of relations between the two American republics. Strong-arm pressure might have been attempted to secure the same results. Nominally the end achieved thereby might have been the same. But, as matters have worked out, Mr. Coolidge's reversal of the hectoring attitude of the State Department a year ago, the appointment of Mr. Morrow as Ambassador with instructions to seek peaceable adjustments, and the general damper put upon the talk of force have given results equal to any that strong-arm pressure might have yielded, and at infinitely less cost to both nations."

A skeptical view of Mexican intentions, however, is exprest by *The Wall Street Journal*, which is moved by the Supreme Court's decision to remark that "Mexico has scored another success in fooling the American people, or at least a considerable part of them." After this decision, what? it asks. And by way of answer, it goes on to say:

> "When Obregon was in desperate need of American recognition the necessary decisions were furnished, apparently on Presidential order, to the effect that the constitution was not retroactive. The United States and Mexico then entered into a solemn agreement respecting American rights in Mexico. Obregon was succeeded by Calles, who put through the confiscatory law. In January, 1926, the American Department of State called Mexico's attention to the fact that the petroleum law was in violation of the court's decision on the constitution; the reply was that: 'The decisions of the court have not the scope of laws, nor can they signify that the legislative power loses its ability to issue such laws as it may deem expedient.'
>
> "One, five, or five times five Mexican decisions have no sanction other than it suits the purpose of the President to give them. If expedient, they will be given the force of law; otherwise not. In the light of all that has gone before, why should we give another exhibition of gullibility?"

A PROFESSOR DOUBTS OUR PROSPERITY

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER, OF YALE, takes issue flatly with the statement which is being iterated and reiterated on all sides that prosperity in the United States at the present time is not only the greatest any nation has ever known, but also the most evenly distributed. According to this well-known economist, the big majority of the American people are having a hard time making ends meet. The great mass, in Professor Fisher's opinion, are still a long way from standing in personal need of the warning which President Coolidge voiced in his speech at Philadelphia, on November 17, when he said: "The preeminence of America is unchallenged in the advance which it has made in promoting the general welfare of its people. We have demonstrated that we were able to meet adversity and overcome it. The test which now confronts the nation is prosperity. There is nothing more likely to reveal the soul of a people."

And now, just as the country is about to heed the slogan: "Do your Christmas shopping early!" along comes Professor Fisher with his statement that the American people "are not yet prosperous in any absolute sense. In fact, four-fifths of them, or more than 90,000,000, seem to be making only a little over their expenses. They can lay up little, if anything, for a 'rainy day.'" Moreover, maintains the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "in this discussion of the unequal distribution of our wealth, Professor Fisher is the economist, without bias or emotion, concerned only with realities." To quote from the Yale professor's copyrighted article given to the newspapers:

"The estimate published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, that American income in 1926, almost ninety billions of dollars, had broken all records, was followed this month by confirming statistics from the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington. These statistics show that the average annual income, per person gainfully employed, is now more than $2,000, or nearly one-third more than the average income during the depression year, 1921.

"Allowing the estimate of ninety-billion income for 1926, so as to make the figures as favorable as possible, the available figures of income distribution indicate that more than 93,000,000 people, out of 117,000,000 living in the United States in 1926, had about $500 of income apiece. These ninety-odd million people comprise the combined 'poorest' and 'lower-middle' classes among Prof. Willford I. King's four population groups; they are 65 per cent. and 15 per cent., respectively, of the whole population.

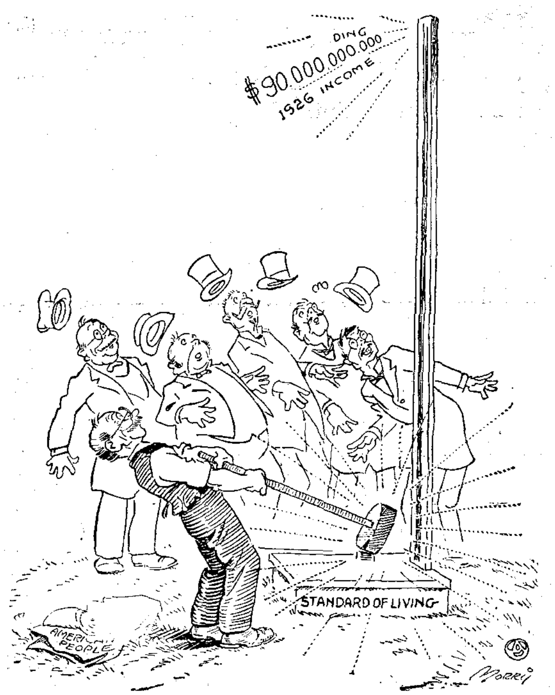
"The 'poorest' class alone, comprising 76,000,000 people, receive about 38.6 per cent. of the national income, or $34.-740,000,000—less than $460 per person. This class includes not only manual and office workers, but the small business men, many managers and most engineers, as well.

"For the standard family of five out of this group of 76,000,000 'poorest' people there would be $2,300 income during 1926. This would be but little more than enough to buy the minimum requirements of an average family of five among industrial or office workers in New York City, as estimated during 1926 by the National Industrial Conference Board. The Conference Board's budgets allow nothing for emergencies—'for a vacation, for unemployment, for old age, for saving of any kind.'

"For the 93,000,000 of the combined 'poorest' and 'lower-middle' classes, there would be about $117 per family left over to provide for all omitted items above the 'minimum of health and decency below which a family can not go without danger of physical and moral deterioration,' to quote the words of th Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"From these calculations it appears that the working classe can not be getting wages that are higher than they need. Certainly we are not justified in fearing too much prosperity for th workers."

But Christmas shoppers need not be discouraged. Certainly we are reminded by the Washington *Post* and other papers, th average citizen of the United States is immeasurably better o than his foreign brother. The Yale professor also runs up agains a sharp editorial snag in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledge* which goes into the subject rather exhaustively:



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BREAKING THE WORLD'S RECORD

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"A statistician, sitting in his office and figuring out what needed to provide the necessa comforts for a family living in Ne York, and then dividing the population into the estimated nation income, may conclude that fou fifths of the population are livin on the verge of poverty. But if h looks out of his window to see wha is going on about him he will, his vision extends far enough, b inclined to make some radic changes in his conclusions.

"Millions of workmen have radio receiving sets, ride to their work motor-cars, order their groceries b telephone, and have pianos for the daughters and phonographs fo their entertainment, when they d not like what they get over th radio. Their wives and daughte wear silk stockings, and the daug ters of many of them own fur coa such as only the rich could affor twenty-five years ago.

"Even the figures compiled b the statisticians do not indica the prevalence of poverty. T so-called 'poorest class' is sa to have an average income $460 for each person. This mea that the standard family of fiv has $2,300 a year. The admissio that it is more than is required t support a family in New Yor makes it an income far remov from the poverty line. But only about one-half of the population lives in towns and cities. The cost of living in the count and in the villages is much less than in the cities and larg towns. There are large areas of the United States in which a income of $2,000 a year is wealth. There are tens of thousands heads of families in this city earning $2,000 a year or less. Some them are continually in debt, and find it impossible to make bot ends meet. Others are laying up money on the same income.

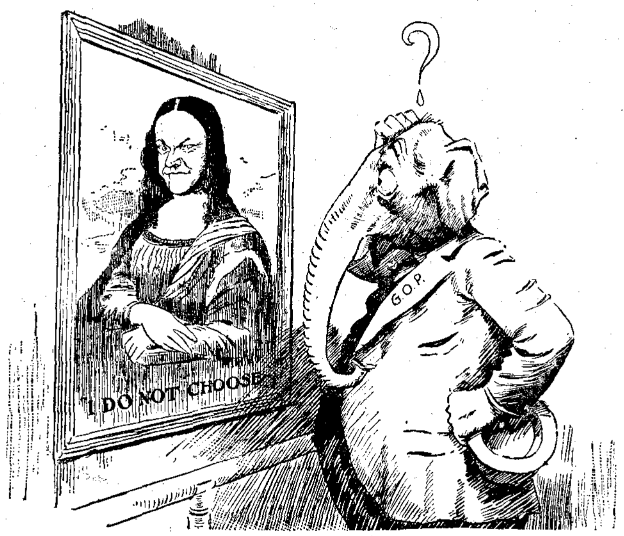
"It is impossible for any one to fix the ideal income for family, because the habits of families differ. What would b luxury for one would be poverty for another, even when they a engaged in the same occupation."

In a Connecticut city, not far from Yale University, we fin another bit of mild criticism of Professor Fisher's conclusion Says the Hartford *Courant:*

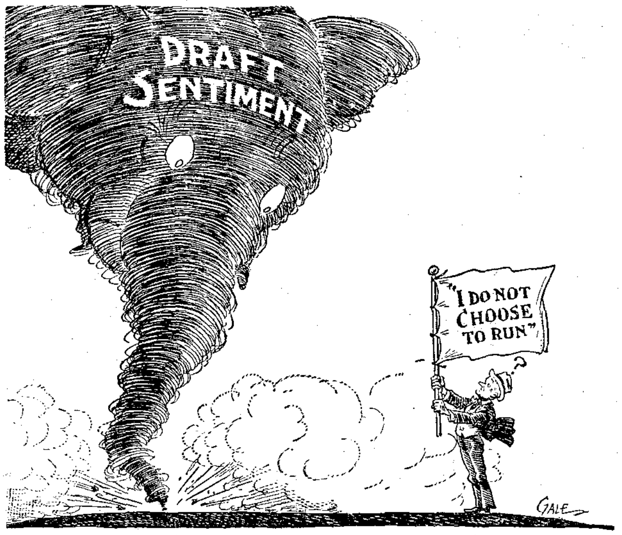
"Here are our savings-banks fairly bulging with deposits; o highways full to overflowing with automobiles; our colleges tur ing away thousands of young men and women who never ha enough money before to go to college; our homes filled wi pianos, radios, phonographs, washing-machines, vacuum cleane and goodness only knows what not—here are all these seemi evidences of prosperity. Yet our prosperity is largely mythic

"Professor Fisher's statistics always interest us; sometim confuse us. This is not, of course, the fault of his statisti merely our own obtuseness.

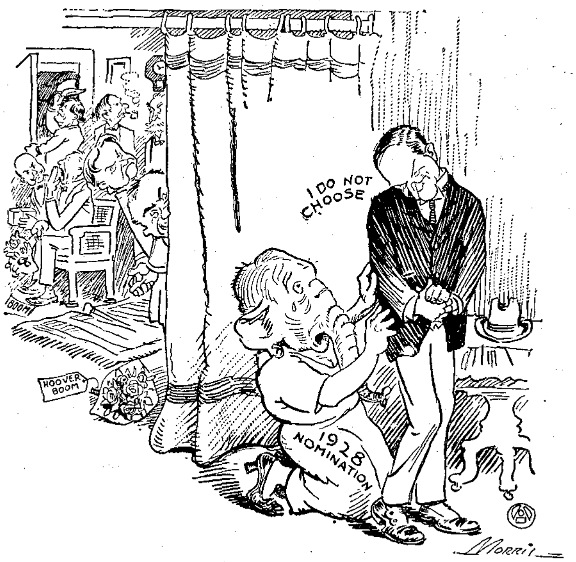
"We would ask for more light on the subject if we thought could possibly benefit us. We feel that our ignorance is too de to be penetrated by the shining rays of statistical truth. We ca simply grope in darkness and pray that our credulity may alwa be sufficient to enable us to accept, with implicit faith, the ou givings of our statistical laboratories."


?
"I DO NOT CHOOSE"
G.O.P.

OUR OWN MONA LISA
—Marcus in the New York *Times.*


DRAFT SENTIMENT
"I DO NOT CHOOSE TO RUN"
GALE

WE AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*


I DO NOT CHOOSE
HOOVER BOOM
BOOM
1928 NOMINATION
MORRIS

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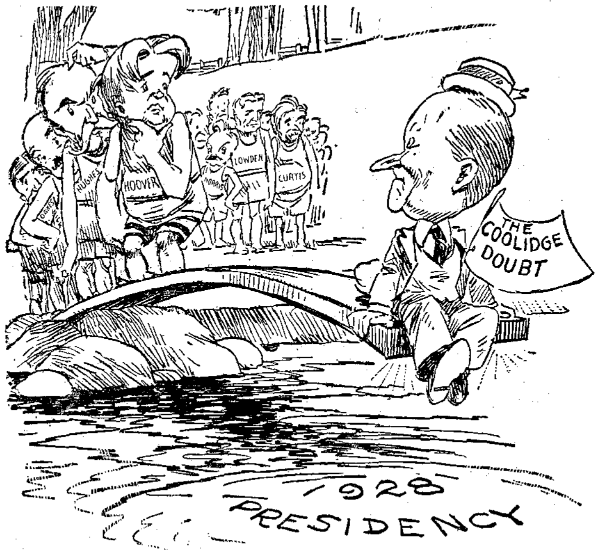
"FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, CAL, SAY 'YES' OR 'NO!'"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.


DAWES
HUGHES
HOOVER
NORRIS
LOWDEN
CURTIS
THE COOLIDGE DOUBT
1928 PRESIDENCY

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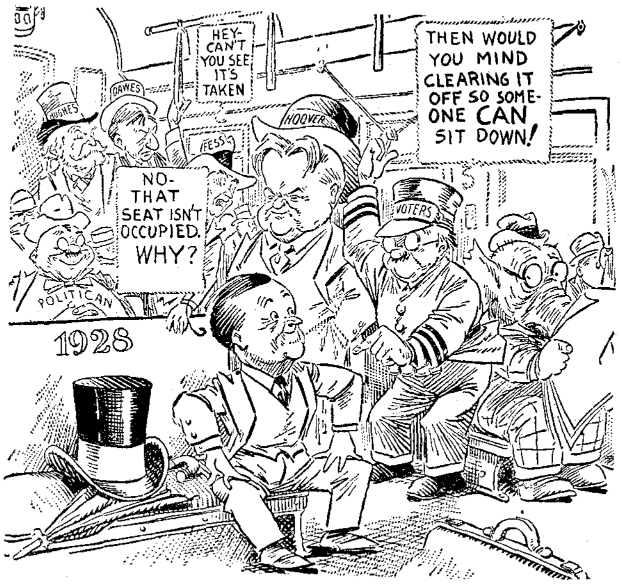
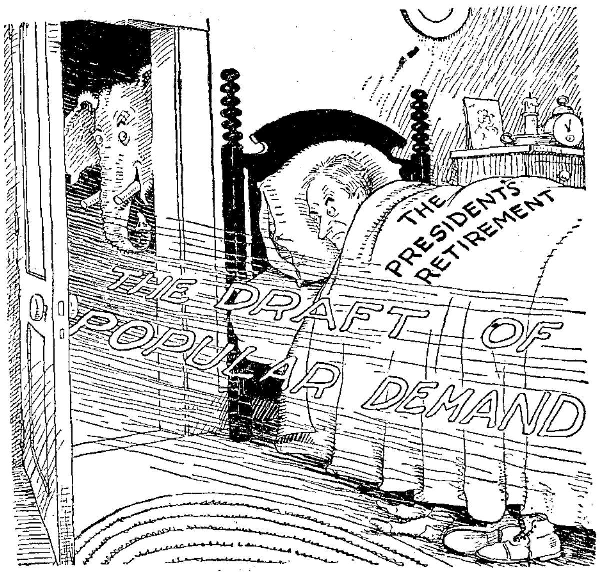
SOMETHING SEEMS TO BE HOLDING THEM BACK
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*


HEY-CAN'T YOU SEE IT'S TAKEN
THEN WOULD YOU MIND CLEARING IT OFF SO SOME-ONE CAN SIT DOWN!
HUGHES
DAWES
FESS
HOOVER
NO-THAT SEAT ISN'T OCCUPIED. WHY?
VOTERS
POLITICAN
1928

A FAIR REQUEST
—Talburt in the Washington *Post.*

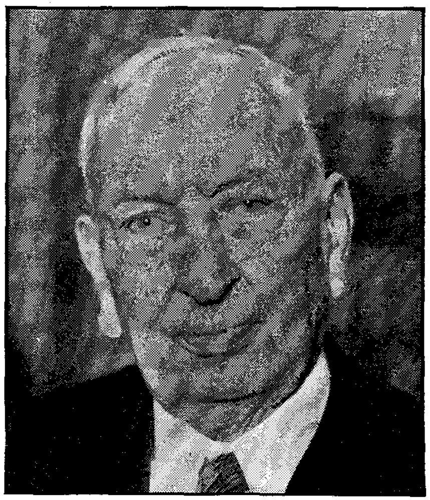

THE PRESIDENT'S RETIREMENT
THE DRAFT OF POPULAR DEMAND

"ARE THEY EVER GOING TO CLOSE THAT DOOR?"
—Shafer in the Cincinnati *Times-Star.*

RESOUNDING ECHOES OF PRESIDENTIAL SILENCE

Underwood & Underwood

SENATOR CAPPER, OF KANSAS



Underwood & Underwood

REPRESENTATIVE BURTON, OF OHIO

Wide World

SENATOR BORAH, OF IDAHO

TWO MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND THE FORMER SENATOR WHO WOULD MAKE THE DREAM OF PEACE COME TRUE

THREE PLANS TO MAKE THE DREAM OF PEACE COME TRUE

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE to another world war, says a writer, whose thoughts are reechoed through an influential chain of newspapers, is "a constructive foreign policy based on world-cooperation instead of force." No less than three such plans are to be urged in the present Congress toward making the dream of eternal peace come true, and the press are taking them with great seriousness. The first resolution that was slated to be presented to the Congress which met last Monday was that of Representative (and former Senator) Burton, Republican, of Ohio, and its aim is to outlaw war. Briefly, Mr. Burton proposes that the United States prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions to any country that engages in an aggressive war, in violation of any agreement it may have made to settle its differences by arbitration or other peaceful means.

This is not the only project for the promotion of international peace that is being fostered in the capital. Senator Borah late last month announced that he would introduce in the Senate a resolution to outlaw war, and Senator Capper likewise declared that he would offer a program providing for general arbitration treaties. All of which leads the New York *Times* to remark: What Messrs. Burton, Borah, and Capper mainly desire "is a public discussion of the policy of the United States respecting war, not only in Congress, but in the press of the country and at popular meetings."

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, thinks three things should be done to end war:

> "Make war a criminal offense not justifiable under any condition.
>
> "Establish an independent international judicial tribunal to which nations would have to go for the arbitration of their disputes.
>
> "Codification of international law.
>
> "Senator Borah announced to-day that he would introduce and press a resolution declaring that 'it is the view of the Senate of the United States that war between nations should be outlawed as an institution or means for the settlement of international controversies, and that every nation should be encouraged to bind itself to indict and punish its own international war breeders and war profiteers.'"

The Burton resolution aims to penalize the nation that violates its agreement not to fight, the President of the United States to be empowered to determine which nation is the aggressor. To quote the first paragraph of the Burton resolution:

> "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to prohibit the exportation of arms, munitions, or implements of war to any country which engages in aggressive warfare against any other country in violation of a treaty, convention, or other agreement to resort to arbitration or other peaceful means for the settlement of international controversies."

Directly on the heels of the Representative's announcement came a Senate resolution by Senator Capper, also a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Capper peace plan is framed very much along the line of the proposal to outlaw war made to this country last April by Foreign Minister Briand, of France. While the Briand plan would affect only France and the United States, Senator Capper would sign treaties with other nations outlawing war. He would also put Congress on record as renouncing war in favor of arbitration.

Taking up the three plans in the order given, we find the Washington correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* saying of the Borah proposition:

> "Mr. Borah's project does not contemplate a conference for the outlawing of war. He would have the nations meet to consider if and how they could agree not to go to war in the settling of differences. This first step, he feels, would have a decided effect on public opinion, which he considers the most powerful factor in the eventual success of the war-outlawing movement. The nations that would be invited by Mr. Borah are: Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Japan."

Senator Borah, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, "deserves credit for again bringing up the subject of outlawing war, as he does at every possible opportunity and with unquestioned sincerity."

Mr. Burton's idea, in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "is a simple way of eliminating war, if it is followed by the principal nations of the world." Under the Burton plan, we are reminded by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "If a nation agrees not to fight and later engages in aggressive war, it can not supply its armies with munitions bought in the United States. . . . America can not afford to put itself in the position of readiness to profit through the exportation of munitions whenever other nations so far forget their own interests as to engage in aggressive warfare."

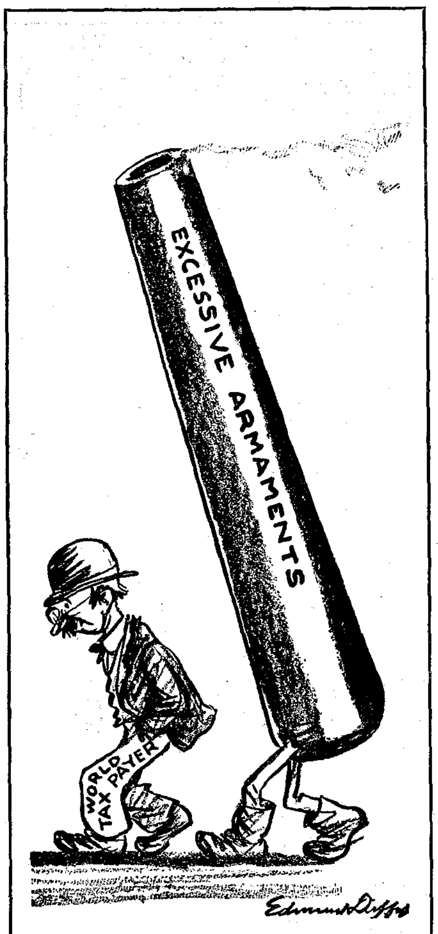
To the Omaha *World-Herald*, the Burton resolution "is a very powerful peace measure." For—

> "It is generally recognized in Europe that no country, however big and strong, could wage a successful war if it were denied admission to the United States's munitions market.

"There will be no measure before the new Congress more deserving of enlightened consideration, more vital to the welfare of this country and all the world, than Mr. Burton's resolution."

Of the three plans now under consideration, however, the Manchester *Union* is convinced that "the Capper resolution will evoke the greatest interest." To this New England daily:

"The Capper plan possesses advantages over the other two. It is built upon the Briand suggestion, which will demand attention, especially in view of the fact that the present arbitration treaty between the United States and France terminates next February. It is also more definite in its terms. It calls upon Congress to go on record as renouncing war and favoring arbitration. It defines an aggressor as one that goes to war after having agreed to arbitration. It suggests a means for extending a treaty with France to all 'like-minded nations.'"



ME AND MY SHADOW

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*.

Such treaties "would be neither radical nor novel," declares the Hartford *Courant*. For, it seems, Sweden has concluded a series of treaties, making war illegal under all circumstances, with Austria, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Germany. As the Baltimore *Sun* points out:

"The plan of the Kansas Senator is not merely idealistic, but highly practical as well. On the former side it aims to extend the Briand proposal for a treaty of obligatory arbitration between France and the United States to other leading world Powers. On the severely practical side it envisages the fact that our present treaties of arbitration with France, Great Britain, and Japan will expire next February, June, and August, respectively. The suggestion is that if their replacement is held desirable, this is the logical time to strengthen the arbitral clauses by joint agreement to renounce war as a means of attempting to settle international disputes."

Summing up the whole matter, the Washington *News* and other Scripps-Howard dailies publish the following indictment:

"Our present foreign policy is extremely nebulous, and what there is of it is based on thoroughly mistaken notions.

"We are constantly pleading for world peace. We entered the Great War, so we said, to make it a war to end war. Yet we appear to recoil from the mere thought of cooperation with the rest of the nations in a common effort to make world peace secure.

"If we really intend to have isolation, we require the mightiest fleet the world has ever seen—a fleet greater than those of any other two Powers combined—to make the isolation even half secure. Unless we are prepared to go in for such a monster program of armament as this—and in our opinion there is not one American in a thousand who would stand for it—then we must drop our pose of isolation and evolve a constructive foreign policy based on world cooperation instead of force.

"That is what we are going to have to do if we wish to safeguard the Philippines, keep the open door open, protect our fast-growing foreign trade and investments, and regain our fading prestige abroad.

"It is the only alternative to another world war."

But it seems that even peace plans and policies are not likely to be adopted or evolved without a battle. In a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, for example, we learn that—

"President Coolidge is said to feel that the Constitution of the United States presents a bar to the adoption by this country of any treaty making conflicts between the Powers impossible. It was exprest at the White House that Congress has been endowed with the exclusive right of declaring war, and that any pact could not deprive the legislative body of that prerogative. The Presidential attitude, in short, is that there is no short cut to peace any more than there is a short cut to any other sort of salvation."

In the West, we find this warning in the Kansas City *Star:*

"The aim of all these resolutions is fine. But in considering them we need to be careful to see that we do not commit this Government to a policy which it might not be able to carry out, or which it might be unwise or even unrighteous to carry out.

"Before we make universal arbitration treaties we want to be sure that we are willing to arbitrate all possible disputes. Would we be willing to arbitrate our immigration laws with Italy or with Japan? Would we be willing to submit our tariff laws to arbitration?

"Can we always be sure the nation that begins hostilities without waiting for arbitration is the aggressor?"

Of the Capper and Borah proposals, the Providence *Journal* has this to say:

"Even if one or the other of these two plans should be adopted, many people will remain unconvinced that much progress has been made toward permanent peace. For arbitration treaties, after all, are of no avail in an international crisis unless they have been so genuinely accepted by public opinion in a signatory nation, as well as officially subscribed to by that nation's government, as to form an unbreakable barrier against the inflamed passions of the populace when the war-cry is sounded. The history of the world is one long procession of broken treaties—broken, that is, whenever a people felt it had a real *casus belli*.

"The future, therefore, must be taken on faith, even tho all the Congresses and Parliaments of the world should approve the principles incorporated in the Capper and Borah plans."

As for the Burton proposal, its weakness, thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, is that it would place the President in an embarrassing position, for upon him, in the event that a treaty were violated, would be thrown the grave and delicate responsibility of deciding which nation was in the right.

This leaves only the Capper resolution. And, just as the Kansas Senator's proposal brought forth the greatest number of editorial bouquets, so it also seems to have elicited the largest amount of brickbats. In Senator Capper's own section of the country, for instance, the Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* calls the Capper resolution "a noble gesture." Furthermore, it adds:

"The way to prevent war is to unite with the nations of the world in removing the causes of war. If Senator Capper is really in earnest in his proposal to outlaw war, let him risk his Senate seat by proposing a more fundamental remedy."

Senator Capper's resolution, believes the Savannah *News*, "will hurt nothing, and will help very little":

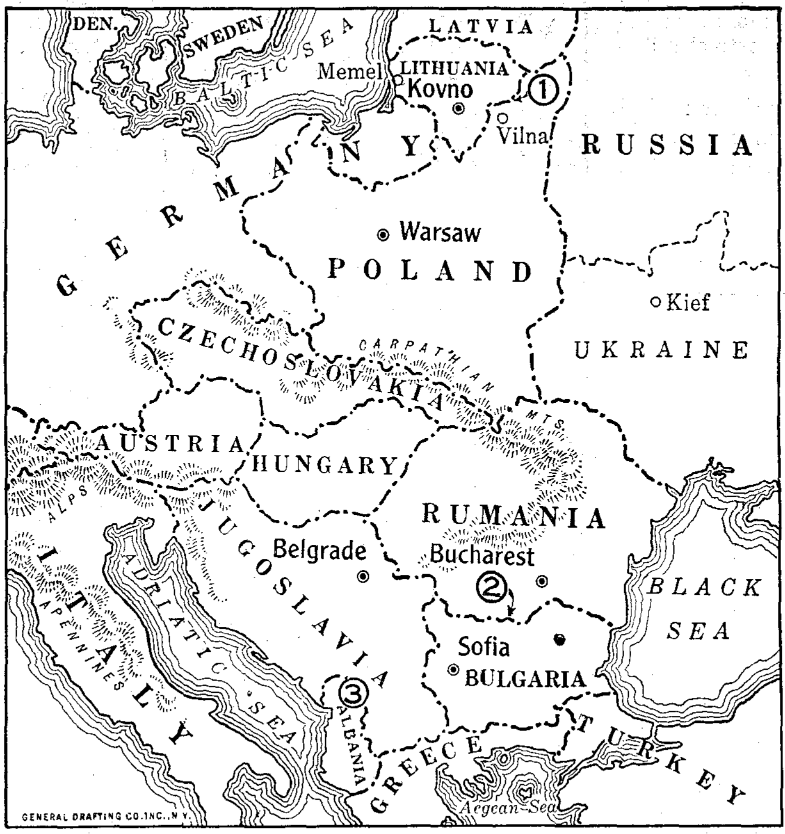
"It is one of those gestures in world affairs which few people oppose because they sound well and which, when adopted, mean nothing very much. Nations will break treaties when they think it is to their advantage to do so; when their national honor is involved or their national life at stake, they will fight, treaty or no treaty.

"There is no way to 'outlaw' war. International law could not do it unless it had force behind it, and the use of force is war, so that to outlaw war by using war to do it would be a strange tangle of terms and meanings. The only way to do away with war is to do away with the causes of war, and they are so deeply embedded in human nature, and are born so often in events, that to talk of stopping it by making a rule against it is idle."

EUROPE'S TROUBLE ZONE

STRAIGHT ACROSS the eastern edge of Europe, from the Baltic Sea to the Balkan coasts, the World War left new boundaries, chopping up old nations and establishing new ones. This area, as the Baltimore *Sun* remarks, "is as much a strain on the patience and ingenuity of the statesmen in Europe who seek to maintain peace as a subnormal person of bad disposition is to his family, or as the gang districts are to a modern city, or as Chicago is to the United States." At any rate, writes the Paris correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News*, Europe is now more nervous than it has been for several years, and the tension is greatest along that volcanic eastern edge.

Menacing enough were the reports that came over the cables during the days before the meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations Council at Geneva. The chief causes of alarm in Eastern Europe are noted under the accompanying map. The possibilities are obvious enough at their worst, suggests the New York *Times*. But later dispatches make things look much better, it continues, and actual hostilities are not expected.



From the Kansas City *Star*

WHERE WAR-CLOUDS HAVE BEEN HOVERING IN EASTERN EUROPE

1. The Soviet Government has sent Poland a sharp warning to keep hands off Lithuania, which has never forgotten the Polish seizure of Vilna, and persists in keeping its boundary closed and carrying on a nominal war against Poland.
2. There have been words between the Roumanian and Bulgarian capitals over recent shootings across the border. Roumania also fears a Russian attack on Bessarabia (Russian territory west of the Ukraine assigned to Roumania after the war) and the crisis following the death of Premier Bratianu is by no means over.
3. Further friction in the Balkans has been caused by the Italian-Albanian and Franco-Jugoslavian treaties of alliance. Besides all this a rebellion in the Ukraine has just been put down with the loss of thousands of lives by the Soviet authorities, and the Premier of Austria scores Italy for "brutal Italization" of former Austrian subjects.

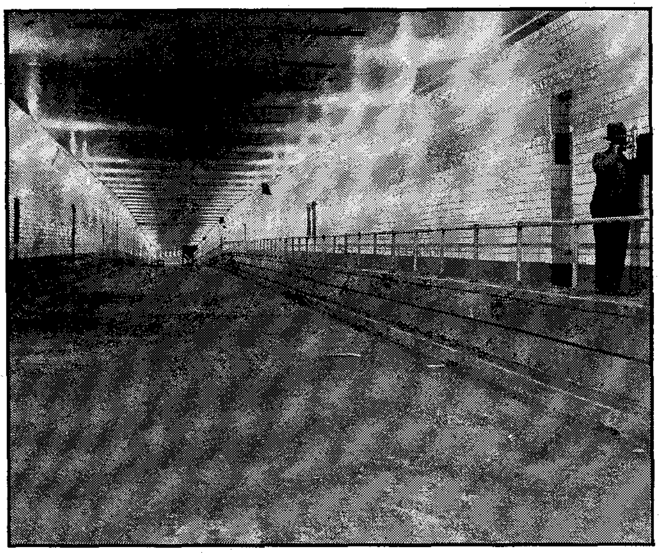
Nevertheless, burning issues are still unsettled and, as several editors remark, are capable of causing war through some sudden burst of popular feeling. One of the bitterest of these controversies is that raging between Poland and Lithuania over the city of Vilna, the Boston *Transcript* reminds us. The Poles took it by force in 1920 and since then the Lithuanians have refused to make peace with Poland, doing no actual fighting, but stopping all intercourse across the border and carrying on what the Poles call a "unilateral" or one-sided war. The quarrel is difficult to settle for many reasons, one of which, according to the New York *World*, is that neither country has a very good title to the territory in question:

> "In 1914 the whole territory in dispute belonged to the Russian Empire. Before the third partition of Poland in 1795 the whole territory now inhabited by Poles and Lithuanians was a single state. The two peoples had been united by a personal union of the crowns as far back as 1386 and by a constitutional union in 1569. In those far-off days before this union Vilna had been the capital of Lithuania, but gradually in the course of centuries the governing class in Lithuania became Polish, and the peasants, altho they spoke Lithuanian and not Polish, were, like the Poles, Roman Catholics. The province is very mixed in population, consisting of about 56 per cent. White Russians, about 5 per cent. Russians, about 8 per cent. Poles, about 17 per cent. Lithuanians, and about 12 per cent. Jews.
>
> "Neither Poland nor Lithuania, therefore, has a clear claim to Vilna on the principle of nationality. The Lithuanian claim to Vilna rests upon a treaty made with the Soviet Government, a government which the Powers in 1920 refused to regard as the legal government of Russia.
>
> "But behind the question of legal right is the practical question of force. Poland is in possession of Vilna as a result of a raid made by the irregular Polish General Zeligovski [in 1920] on the day before the Polish Government agreed to accept a frontier traced by the League. This award left Vilna to the Lithuanians. The Poles pretended not to approve of General Zeligovski, but they profited by his raid, defied the League, and have held on to Vilna ever since. Finally, two years later, the Council of Ambassadors awarded Vilna to Poland because it did not know how to induce Poland to give up Vilna.
>
> "This high-handed and lawless way in which Poland obtained Vilna drove the Lithuanians into a frenzy of patriotism, and ever since their Government, which is a sort of Fascist dictatorship, has been trying to get Vilna back. The situation between the two countries has been menacing, and there have been reprisals on both sides. The Lithuanians now accuse the Poles of conspiring to upset their Government as a preliminary to the absorption of Lithuania."

A statement made to the Associated Press by Augustine Waldemaras, Lithuanian Premier, accuses Poland of "poisoning the air" with rumors about Lithuania, and continues:

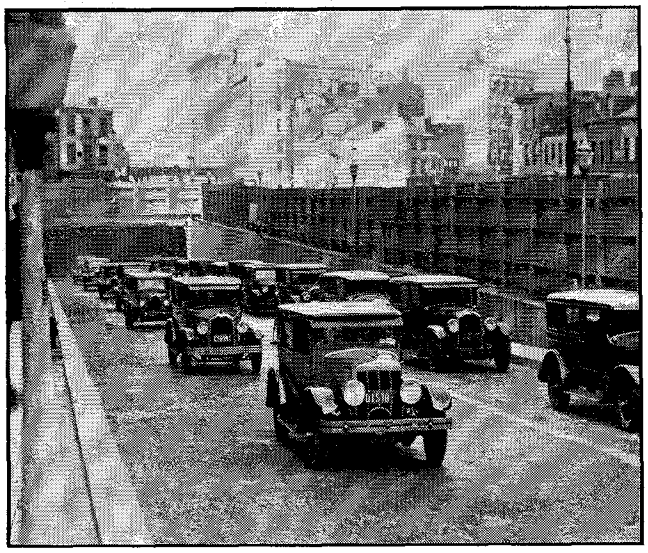
> "It is inconceivable that Poland should think of seizing Lithuania by force, seeing that Poland is on the League of Nations Council and that Lithuania is a member. Our country has little over two millions population—small, as compared to Poland's 27,000,000, but in such an event the whole nation would sink its differences and stand shoulder to shoulder, and I know that the peasantry would fly to arms to repel the invader."

In Warsaw it has been stated to the press correspondents that the Government has made a declaration to the interested Powers that it has no aggressive intentions with respect to Lithuanian independence and territorial integrity. From the Polish Legation at Washington comes the explanation that the Russian note warning Poland against aggression is Soviet propaganda for home consumption, and an attempt to secure Soviet participation in case of discussion by the great Powers of Polish-Lithuanian relations. The emphatic assurance is given that "there is not the slightest question of any aggressive intentions on the part of Poland against Lithuania."



International Newsreel photograph

INTERIOR OF THE WORLD'S LONGEST VEHICULAR TUNNEL



Acme photograph

A FEW OF THE FIRST DAY'S 52,000 CARS

MOTORING UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER

A MAGNIFICENT ENGINEERING DREAM that has involved eight years of work and the expenditure of more than $48,000,000 by the States of New York and New Jersey, has just been realized in the successful completion of the Holland Tunnel, under the Hudson River. "The greatest city on the continent is now linked tightly with the mainland," observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. A tremendous natural obstacle, like the Hudson River, is wiped out as completely as tho it did not exist, observes the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and from such widely scattered cities as Boston, Baltimore, Salt Lake City, Lincoln, Washington, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Newark, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Providence come editorial remarks on what is generally called one of the greatest of modern engineering feats. Other cities, observes the Washington *Post*, are making a study of the Holland Tunnel. A similar artery, we are told, is to connect Detroit and Windsor, Oakland and Alameda. The completion of the tube under the Hudson, says the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, "arouses interest in this city." Boston editors recall plans that have been made to furnish the "hub" with more underground "spokes."

Nature, notes the Syracuse paper, made Manhattan an island. Bridges have been built across the East River to connect New York with Long Island, but the Hudson, said the engineers, was too broad at the point where there was the greatest need for one. So they resorted to a tunnel to connect New York with the mainland. Work on the great tube was begun in October, 1920; the bores met under the river in November, 1924; and traffic began at midnight, November 12 last. The most severe tests, believes the Schenectady *Union-Star*, have convinced the public that the tunnel is safe. For—

> "Every precaution against accident has been taken. Policemen are stationed a few hundred feet apart. There are frequent signal-lights, telephones, fire-extinguishers, fire-hose, air-vents, and other appliances for use in any emergency. More than this, there are powerful electric trucks, one at either end, prepared to dash in and haul out any car that may be disabled."

The Holland Tunnel, declares the Atlanta *Journal*, "looms as a stupendous masterpiece of construction, even in this era of boundless achievements by science and engineering," It is the longest vehicular tunnel in the world, we are told. And, adds the Newark *News:*

> "It required its own atmosphere to neutralize the deadly gases to be engendered within it. The shifting silt of an age-old river had to be held back while the shields drove their way, with mathematical accuracy, to their appointed meeting-place beneath the flood. Vast pressures had to be overcome, not only in that process, but for all times, by design of structure and strength of material. A new chapter has been written in engineering, not perhaps so much in the construction branch of that science as in its newer department of ventilation."

For years, explains the Boston *Herald*, "one of the great traffic problems of New York City has been that of getting across the Hudson River by ferry with some degree of celerity and comfort. The ferries were slow, and the lines of waiting cars long." Now one can motor beneath the river, from New York to Jersey City, in six minutes. No longer will the metropolis be in danger of a food shortage as a result of winter ice-jams in the Hudson, or a railroad strike. And, says the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "Tho a week seems hardly an adequate period of test, its first week's operation leaves very little room for doubt that the Holland Tunnel is a pronounced success in every respect. It had been estimated that the maximum capacity was 45,000 vehicles a day; yet on the opening day nearly 52,000 passed through it in both directions, with no mishap or discomfort except for slight delays at the entrances. On the second day the number of vehicles passing through the tunnel dropt to around 18,000, which was hardly more than enough to pay the daily fixt charges and overhead expenses of the structure.
>
> "Since then, however, it has been climbing slowly. The average for the week was 22,596, or enough to provide about $1,000 a day in tolls over and above the expenses of maintenance. After next May, when heavier passenger traffic should begin, members of the Tunnel Commission believe that the daily average will exceed 30,000. At this rate of growth the expectation that the tunnel will pay for itself in twenty years will be fulfilled."

The twin tubes are ventilated by eighty-four 200-horse-power blower fans, which sweep the noxious automobile fumes from the tunnel forty-two times an hour. The total length of the tunnel is 9,250 feet, of which 5,480 feet are under the river. There are two roadways, paved with granite blocks. The width of each roadway is twenty feet, and the headroom thirteen feet, six inches. The estimated daily capacity is 46,000 vehicles of all sizes, and the toll rates for motor-cycles, pleasure-cars, passenger-buses, and trucks range from 25 cents to $1.25. The two tubes are brilliantly lighted throughout, and the speed limit is thirty miles an hour. The cost of operation is $11,232 per day, so that the tunnel needs a daily traffic of about 16,500 cars to enable it to pay its overhead expense and fixt charges. As soon as the tunnel pays off its $48,400,000 capital and interest, it will be used by the public free of charge.

NO, READING HAS NOT GONE RED!

"NOT BY A D——L OF A SIGHT!" replied the Socialist Mayor-elect of Reading when an interviewer asked him whether he expected to inaugurate a simon-pure Socialistic régime in the Pennsylvania city. "The people here know," Mayor-elect J. Henry Stump told somebody else, "that we are Socialists, but that we don't spit fire." And so we have one of Reading's conservative dailies, *The Times*, calmly announcing that "Reading will have Socialists at City Hall the next four years, but not Socialism." Outside of the city, interested editors agree that while this is the most important Socialist victory since the conquest of Milwaukee, it does not mean that a majority of the voters in this industrial center have adopted the principles of Karl Marx. In the words of the Louisville *Herald-Post*, it is "no red victory."

But the Socialist triumph was decisive enough. Mr. Stump had an overwhelming plurality of the votes cast—almost a majority, tho running against both Republican and Democratic candidates. The city has a form of commission government, and the election of Mayor and two Councilmen gives a Socialist majority on the Council. Socialist Controller, Treasurer, and school directors were also elected. The first act of the newly elected Treasurer, Mr. William C. Hoverter, seems to have pleased everybody, for he announced that he would accept no more than $6,000 a year as pay, turning back into the treasury the rest of the $20,000 in fees that he is legally entitled to receive as compensation each year, and which his predecessors have been taking.

Underwood & Underwood photograph

"WE WILL MAKE GOOD!"

So declares J. Henry Stump, Socialist Mayor-elect of Reading, Pennsylvania. A printer and publisher, a former cigar-maker, Mr. Stump promises an economical administration which will especially "strive to make the future brighter for the men and women of the working class."

Reading's Mayor-elect explains his success in an interview with Robert B. Vale in the Philadelphia *Record:*

> "Our victory was not an accident. The people had been exploited. It was the familiar tale of giving the business and downtown interests a better break than the home-owner. The inequality in assessments was so downright bad that all we needed to do was to publish some particularly glaring examples. The home-owners did the rest.
>
> "We are going to give practical Socialism, and that means honesty, economy and the elimination of what has come to be a disgrace under the old political system—special privilege. Remember that we were citizens of Reading before we were Socialists, and the first duty we owe is to our own homes and our own home-folks who have trusted us.
>
> "The first thing we intend to do is to stop the merry sport of piling up interest charges on the people. No more bond issues. That goes.
>
> "Reading people voted for a Socialist government because they despaired of getting any relief from either the Republican or Democratic party. The Democrats had been in control a long time, and there was not much of a chance that the Republican party, split as it was, could accomplish anything.
>
> "We will be progressive when progress does not mean hardship on the people. In all things we will do public business with the same care that the thrifty Pennsylvania German of Berks County exercises in his conduct of private affairs."

"We firmly believe we can do much that will help to make the lot of the working people in this city easier and brighter, and I will at once devote myself to a study of the practical ways and means which must be adopted to bring into effect those reforms which the voters of Reading so unmistakably demanded," said Mr. Stump, the morning after election, as quoted in the Reading *Eagle*. "We will make good," he declares in a signed statement in the Reading Socialist *Labor Advocate;* "we will make good because we will give our full time and all our energy and intelligence to the one task of giving service to the plain people who assigned us to the important offices we soon will fill." Editorially, the Socialist weekly assures the people of Reading that the Socialists realize they are on trial, and they "are not suffering from illusions":

> "Whether they like the present social and industrial system or not, they realize that capitalism is still the order of the day. What is more, they understand that their responsibilities will be those of capitalist officials rather than of Socialist party members. But they are workers and they do have the keenest regard for the welfare of the men and women who depend upon daily wages for a livelihood, and they will do everything in their power to give honest and efficient administration of public affairs. The assessment figures which burdened the poor and relieved the rich will be revised. Expenditures of public funds will be decided upon with a regard for the financial condition of the people who must pay the tax bills. Working-class residential streets will receive at least as much consideration when improvements are contemplated as will the thoroughfares of the more aristocratic neighborhoods. And most important, perhaps, police brutality will not be permitted against workers when strikes occur.
>
> "These are some of the things which the Socialists of Reading can and will do. They are things which are neither Socialistic nor Capitalistic, but plain common-sense activities and policies which will win them the continued confidence of their fellow townsmen."

What a majority of the people of Reading had in mind when they voted the Socialists into office, says the Reading *Times* (Ind.), "was not Socialism, but a desire for new timber in city affairs":

> "They were tired of the old blah-blah which the old-timers were feeding them. They would have voted in all probability for any set of new men, whether Socialists, Independents, or whatever party label they carried, in whom they could have had hope for a better deal as they had in Mr. Stump. They were tired of having the Government of the city made a mere by-product of political vote-making and patronage mills.
>
> "They wanted new men in office, not because they wanted Socialism, but because they wanted efficiency in municipal affairs in place of politics. They may or may not realize their hopes. Time alone will tell whether Stump and his Administration will produce greater public service. But there can be no doubt that this was what the voters had in mind."

While the result of the Reading election "is considered a protest against existing political conditions rather than an approval of Communistic or Socialistic principles or propaganda," nevertheless, reflects the Toledo *Blade*, "the nation has been set to wondering what help or harm will come of complete Socialistic domination in a city of more than 100,000 people." For the answer we are told to look to Milwaukee:

> "Altho Socialist victories in that city never have been quite as complete as the rout of the old parties in Reading, Milwaukee has several times elected Socialist Mayors and some Socialist councilmen and other Socialist officials. The Socialists of the Milwaukee district sent Victor Berger to Congress. And, notwithstanding, the municipal affairs of Milwaukee have been administered much as city business has been conducted by Republicans and Democrats in other cities.
>
> "Given authority, placed in positions of responsibility, and walled in by the limitations of the law, Socialists will do in city offices just about as average Republicans and average Democrats will do."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as " Fun from the Press"*)

Perhaps the mailed fist will some day be a dead letter.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Blessed are the poor. The poor woman pays $1.98 instead of $25 for a $1.98 hat.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Flood-control plans should be broadened to include the flow of new legislation.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Another bit of faith that effects remarkable cures is faith in the doctor.—*Corvallis (Ore.) Gazette-Times.*

To a Conservative, the good old days were when kings traveled incognito instead of impromptu.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

Friendly nations are the ones that can get together and agree on the kind of weapons they'll use the next time they fight. —*Parkersburg (W. Va.) Sentinel.*

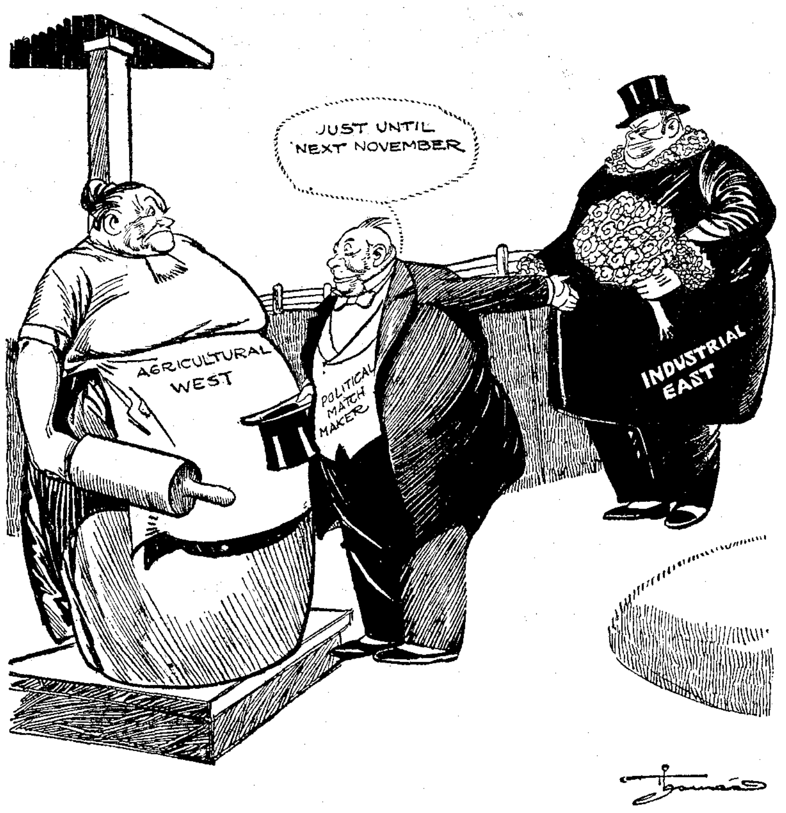
A civilized nation is one that is horrified by other civilized nations. *Brockville (Ont.) Recorder.*

One thing the members of those Chicago gangs do not need to worry about is old age. —*Indianapolis News.*

It will be observed that Big Bill's war on King George is being fought entirely with gas. —*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

There's nothing Germany can do now to frighten her former enemies—except, of course, to champion small nations.—*Trinidad Picketwire.*

Great Britain thinks we ought to cut our tariff. The chickens next door think we ought to leave our gate open.—*American Lumberman.*



TRYING TO ARRANGE A COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

Nature is kind, and since the Eskimo uses fish-hooks for money she gives the wife a six-months' night to get it out of hubby's pocket.—*Fresno Republican.*

Just how much praise would the busy bee get if he spent his time storing up something man couldn't steal?—*Bethlehem Globe.*

Big Bill Thompson admits he's an advocate of "straight talk." The inference is that his remarks have no English on them.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Doubtless a certain political party adopted the elephant as an emblem because it has unusual equipment for reaching the trough.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

A comedian has caused a theatrical sensation by resigning his part because he considered himself overpaid. What makes some comedians so funny is that they don't.—*Punch.*

A Washington writer says "a majority of the 'national associations' in the capital are lobbies, pure and simple," which is certainly a very charitable thing to say about a lobby.—*Detroit News.*

Brief romance: She loved the lad with the pigskin; she rode with the lad with the coonskin; she admired the lad with the sheepskin; but she married the lad with the frogskin.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

The family circle is now the steering-wheel.—*The Thos. E. Pickerill Service.*

Soviet would have more trade relations if it had less betrayed relations.—*Wall Street Journal.*

In Angora, Turkey, the sexes can argue on equal terms. There are two men to one woman.—*Passaic News.*

"Politicians know nothing about dirt farming." Well, they may know nothing about farming.—*La Porte (Ind.) Argus.*

The thing that enables other States to sneer at Indiana in their self-righteous way is a short memory.—*Kenosha (Wis.) News.*

Beating swords into plowshares won't help if they keep on beating twisted versions of history into the heads of children. —*Beaumont Enterprise-Journal.*

Chicago can survive the Union Jack better than the black-jack.—*Wall Street Journal.*

It may be that a woman has a smaller stock of words than a man, but think of the turnover.—*San Diego Union-Tribune.*

"Nobody knows how dry I am" used to be a song instead of a politician's declaration of principles.—*Stockton Independent.*

The great problem of showmen seems to be to get the uplift and the upkeep in the same theater.—*Greeley (Col.) Tribune-Republican.*

In this tolerant age most people are broad-minded enough to think up some other excuse for their opposition to Al Smith.—*La Grange (Ga.) Reporter.*

Sales resistance just makes things worse. When at last you buy, you must pay for all the effort that has been expended on you. —*Woodstock Sentinel-Review.*

The Russian experiment proves nothing, except that when the train turns over the upper berths are lowers.—*Martins Ferry Times.*

Lives of flyers all remind us we can dare the ocean's brine, and departing leave behind us little ripples for a time.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

We see where Charley Ross, who died last week in Los Angeles, having previously died in twelve other places, is living in Pennsylvania.—*Detroit News.*

A candidacy for the Presidency of Mexico is announced by a gentleman named Morones. Where does he get the last two letters on his name?—*New York Evening Post.*

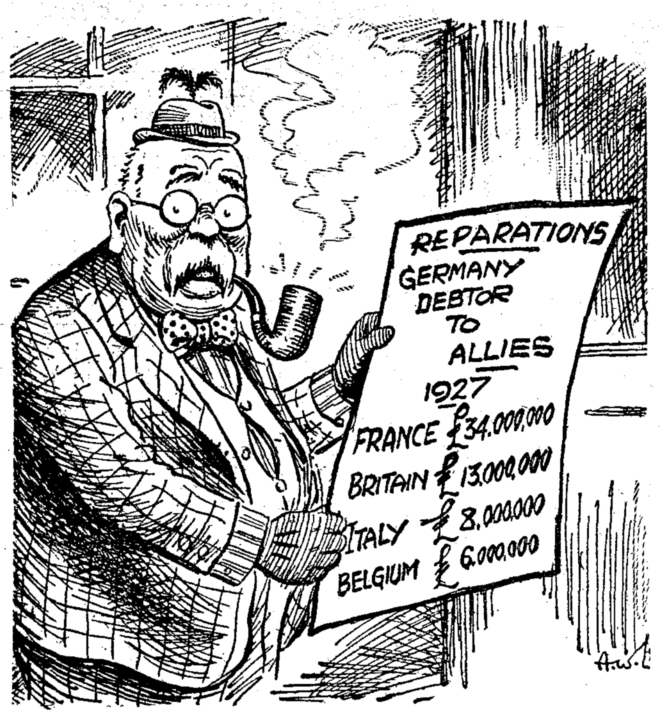
Another of the fascinating things about the old-time Western dance-hall, as depicted in the movies, is that every one there danced the foxtrot, twenty years before it was invented.—*Detroit News.*

Women, according to statistics, spend more on their make-up than the Government spends on war-ships, and that probably explains why you hardly ever see a fellow taking a war-ship out to dinner.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN REPLIES TO THE GILBERT WARNING

THE SERIOUS ECONOMIC DEPRESSION and the severe shock to German credit at home and abroad, which were strest in the warning to the German Government by S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations Payments, in urging that the Germans check their present tendency to overspend and overborrow, elicit wide and varied comment in the German press. What American financial authorities think of Mr. Gilbert's memorandum was recorded in The Literary Digest of last week. It will be recalled that one point Mr. Gilbert made to the German people was that the borrowing of the Germans, which he regards as excessive, adds to the burdens of the German taxpayer which, in the last account, makes German industry more expensive and German manufactured products less exportable. And these products, it was noted, are the only value out of which Germany can pay her reparations. It is pointed out also in the press that in answer to Mr. Gilbert's letter, Germany's Minister of Finance, Mr. Kohler, does not deny the main charges of the Agent-General, but merely states that owing to various domestic reasons, high budgetary expenditures have been inevitable.



A BRITISH SLAM

Fritz (gloomily): "In 1914 I never thought of reparations."
—*News of the World* (London).

The total sum of money borrowed by Germany abroad since the Dawes plan went into effect equals, the German press relate, about 10,000,000,000 gold marks, or about $2,500,000,000, and this means, they remind us, that in addition to the billions of gold marks which Germany must pay for reparations, she must also pay out about 750,000,000 gold marks per year, or nearly $200,000,000, in interest and for the amortization of this debt. Among the German newspapers that severely criticize Mr. Gilbert is the ultraconservative Berlin *Kreuzzeitung,* which says that his memorandum "is underlined with the desire to interfere in Germany's internal affairs," and it adds that the German Minister of Finance is "perfectly right in pointing out that the Agent-General for Reparations has exceeded the limits of his authority by going into an analysis of Germany's finances." According to this newspaper, the reparations and the interest on her debts are being paid by Germany, and "this is enough." The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* declares that it is not the debts contracted by Germany which are too high, but the reparations payments exacted under the Dawes plan which are too high, and this daily adds: "As long as the Dawes plan is in force there will be no real peace and tranquillity in the world." How do people dare accuse Germany of overborrowing, asks the Berlin *Boersenzeitung,* and it further remarks:

> "Is the German nation expected to work for others like a slave and perish like a slave from insufficient possibility of development? Does it not have the right to enjoy, after meeting its obligations, at least the minimum of the comforts it needs?"

On the whole, the German press seem to take Mr. Gilbert's charges very seriously, and an approximate summary of their view would read somewhat as follows: Mr. Gilbert is right in saying that extreme economy is needed. It is true that there is such a thing as overborrowing, yet Mr. Gilbert may be said to exaggerate somewhat this danger because the situation is neither critical nor even ominous, and foreign creditors have nothing to fear. To quote the conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

> "We are far from agreeing with Mr. Gilbert on all points, yet we must admit to our regret that his criticism is, on the whole, far from being unfounded. We must put an end to our constantly growing expenditures. It is impossible that we should remain blinded by the favorable 'credit situation,' and that we should quietly face the future while the Federation and the States are spending more and more. We have more than once strest the fact, since the revolution, the Federal Government, the States, and the municipalities have acquired the habit of allotting money for this and that with such lavishness and with such irresponsibility as have never been witnessed before. Persons owning no property always handle the purse of those who do own property very liberally. Let the taxpayer pay for it—such is their idea. Thus, it was necessary for a foreigner to draw the people's attention to the irresponsibility of our democratic institutions in order that the people should at last become conscious of it. This is, however, the fault of the whole German nation, not of the Government alone. Our people were diligent and hard-working; now they have changed and want to get as much money as possible for as little work as possible in order to spend the money thus easily acquired in a light-minded way. The thirst for amusement has replaced the desire to work. Few think of accumulating a little capital by economy. Thus, our financial market gets comparatively little from savings and, naturally, it seeks loans abroad. Yes, it is time to put an end to the abnormally developed policy of crediting, allotting, assigning. We must work and save."

The democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes in quite a different tone:

> "Far from proving that Germany tries to shirk her obligations, foreign loans contracted by her prove, to the contrary, that she has firmly decided to meet her obligations and to pay the reparations. Through loans we fortify ourselves economically, we acquire the possibility to work and to pay during this heavy transition-time. The Agent-General is not fully informed on the situation, and these facts have escaped his attention. One can not help deploring it, for the result of his letter and of the discussion that ensued will be that foreign and, especially, American credit will be considerably restricted for Germany. This will undoubtedly affect German economics, at least for a

me. This is regrettable, indeed yet one can not help it, for it already an accomplished fact."

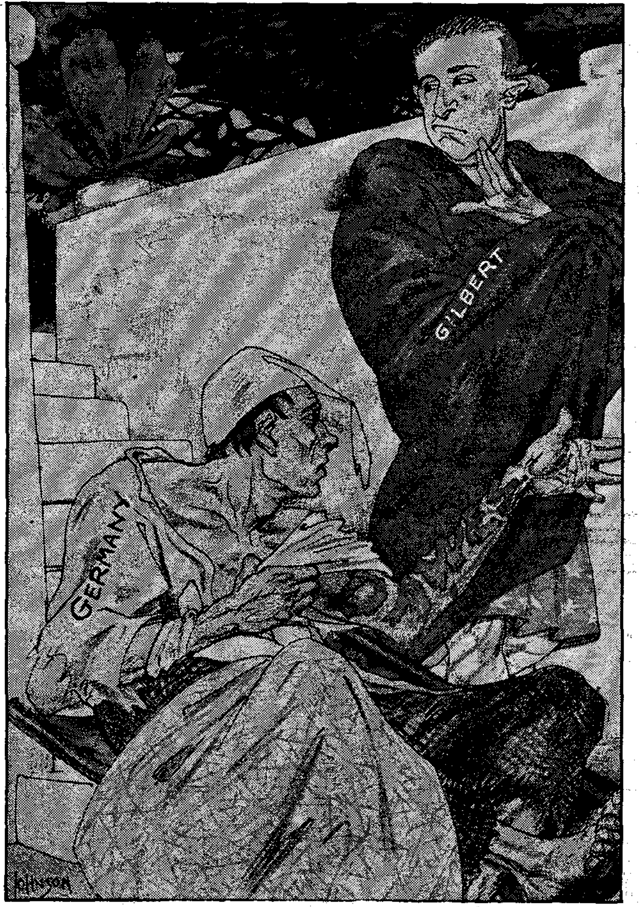
This journal also defends German States and municipalities om what it calls the "unjust accusations" contained in Mr. ilbert's letter, and it says:

"Mr. Gilbert draws our attention to the abnormal growth of r Federal budget which has leaped from 7,400,000,000 gold arks ($1,850,000,000) in 1925 to 9,100,000,000 ($2,275,000,000) the current year. One should not forget, however, that it as mainly the Federal and the State finances that had to pay r the rehabilitation of our industries shaken and destroyed by ar and by inflation. Moreover, the Federation and the States d to feed for a long time the two million of unemployed—hose number is not now above 500,000. . . . Finally, the inister of Finance is perfectly right when he points to the fact at 'in contradistinction to other countries, in which it has en done by private capital, the supplies of water, gas, electric rrent, means of transportation, etc., have been in Germany in e hands of municipalities and communities.'

"The loans contracted by municipalities have thus not been r unproductive purposes. It is therefore desirable that foreigners should clearly understand the difference between the ganization of these public utilities in Germany and in their n countries."

The Berlin *Taegliche Rundschau*, which is regarded as the paper icing the opinion of the Reich's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, presses itself as follows:

"It must be stated that the exchange of letters between Mr. ilbert and the Minister of Finance which has taken place in a ther undesirable form, and which has entailed indiscretions, as not necessary. The policy of businesslike talks and of official negotiations would have achieved better results and ould have saved us from an unnecessary shock.



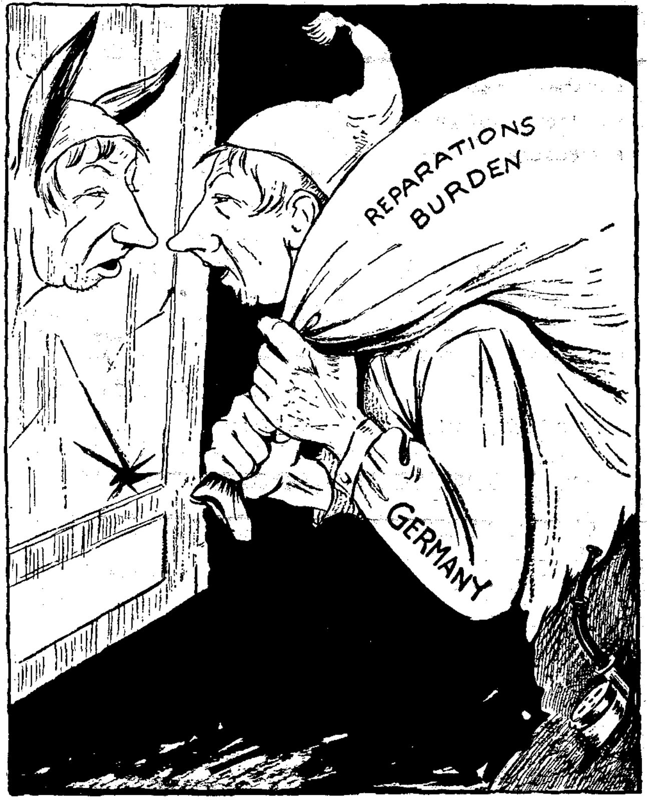
GERMAN SCORN FOR GILBERT

THE RICH MAN (to the German Lazarus): "What? You say you are hungry and sick. Your sickness is that you spend too much and save nothing."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"However correct and polite in form, the letter of the Agent-General is very radical in contents. Yet our compatriots will do well if they consider this document not as an attempt to interfere with our domestic financial affairs, but as a significant reminder. It shows to us the opinion of our economics held by a foreigner, a financier and a man interested in the reparations problem.

"It is significant, too, that our Government fully agrees with him as to the necessity of utmost economy in our national finance.



A GERMAN "THRUST HOME"

"In the Dawes mirror the German Michel sees what a jackass he is."

—*Dorfbarbier* (Berlin).

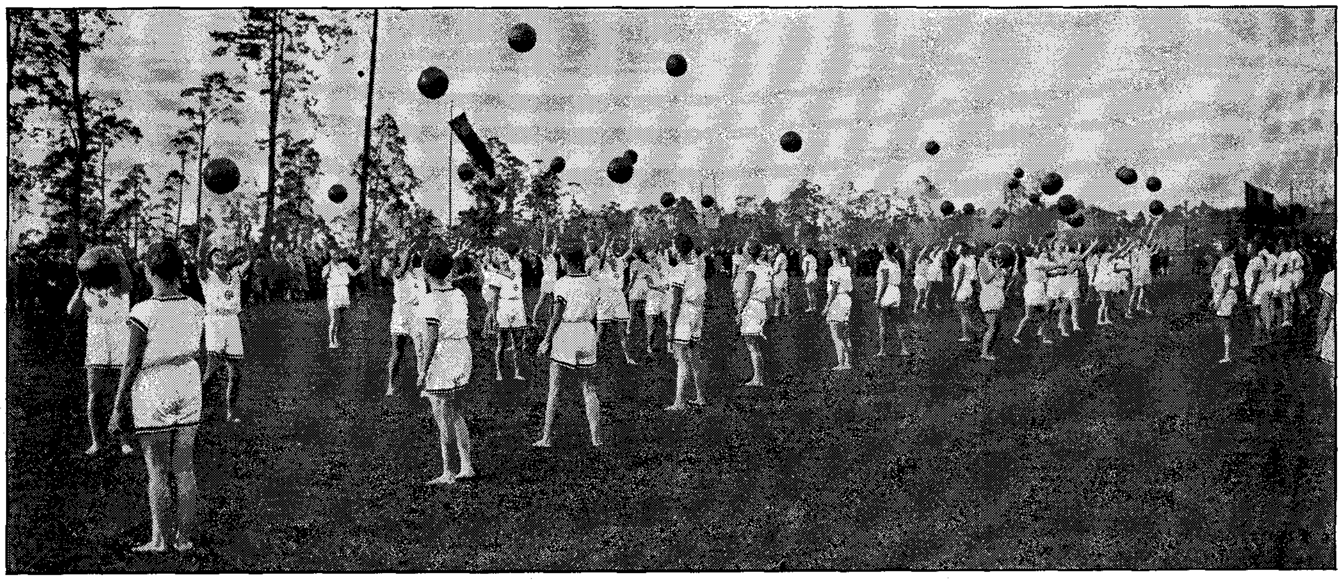
"Yet our Minister of Finance is perfectly right when he asserts that the working of the Dawes plan depends not only upon our internal policy, but also upon foreign countries. Are these countries willing to accept our merchandise?

"So far they have been doing a great deal in order to bar it out. This is an important fact, for one ought to realize that, after all, we can pay our reparations only in goods, that is to say, through export."

The Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* believes that, tho he says a great deal that is true, Mr. Gilbert sees things in too tragical a light. Moreover, this daily maintains that the Agent is inclined sometimes to blame on Germany that which is not Germany's fault, and it adds:

"It is a very important statement of Mr. Gilbert's that our economics are energetically moving toward the increase of the production cost and toward an increase in the cost of living. And it is true that, as he asserts, this hurts the exportability of our manufactured goods.

"Yet our Government is right, too, in maintaining that the exportability of these goods is hurt chiefly not by these facts, but by numberless barriers which they encounter in the countries for which they are destined. We are not discussing at the present time the Dawes plan as such. Just the contrary. As the Government has stated in all earnestness, quite recently, Germany is firmly resolved to carry it out. Yet it can be carried out only under one condition, and that condition is that we shall have the possibility of exporting ever-increasing quantities of goods. How can this be accomplished, however, if everything is done by other countries to impede our exportations? It is they, and not we, who are really working against the Dawes plan."



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ANSWERING THE CALL OF "DUTY AND FATHERLAND"

German High School girls exercising with medicine balls. In athletics in England, it is said, you must persuade a Briton that he is playing a game, but in Germany men and women are taught that they are fulfilling a duty to their country.

GERMANY'S DISCIPLINE OF SPORT

SPORT IS THE SUBSTITUTE in Germany for conscription, which is forbidden by the Peace Treaty, as is well known, and the reason the German chooses this postwar *ersatz*, according to some English writers, is that the fighting qualities of the British soldier during the war, an amateur soldier, compelled German respect and admiration, so the Germans sought to find out what in Kitchener's armies had taken the place of prewar compulsory training. It was decided that it was sport, and it was again decided therefore that German youths must go in for sport, writes "an Englishman in Germany" in the London *Review of Reviews*, and he tells us further:

> "The newspapers began propaganda for sport, games became part of Army training, sport films were shown all over the country, and the leading statesmen attended the first nights. When the German breast-stroke swimming champion, Rademacher, visited the United States of America in 1926, and was successful in his racing there, the German Ambassador in Washington wrote home to his Government that Rademacher's visit had done more for the German cause in the States than half a dozen political deputations, and he advised the sending of more such athletes. This dispatch of the Ambassador was published in all the newspapers in Germany as propaganda for sport, and the information was given at the same time that the visit of Nurmi, the Finnish runner, to America a year or two ago had contributed mainly to the success of a loan for Finland on the American market. Not sport for the sport of the thing, but sport as a means to an end, is the idea of the powers that be in Germany. This is not to say that Germans do not play games for the pleasure of playing, or that there are not true sportsmen among them, but the great increase in sport and athletics in Germany since the war has been due to deliberate fostering by German governments and public authorities."

As might be expected from a professional type of mind such as the German mind is, this English observer goes on to say, the sport propaganda and also the training have been done on scientific lines. Municipalities have built excellent stadiums out of tax-rates, we are told, and at least half a dozen towns in Germany possess stadiums, "any one of which is better than can be found in the whole of the British Empire." It is further stated that football clubs and rowing clubs have engaged British trainers, golf clubs have Scottish professionals, and at the Berlin Stadium there is a high school for sport and athletics. In this high school there is a lecture room to hold 250, we are advised, and also physiological, anatomical, and Roentgen rays laboratories, a large gymnasium, a boxing ring, a lecture room, a large library, a canteen, and an administrative office. This Engl writer quotes from a Frankfort newspaper as follows:

> "The title high school is absolutely justified, for, wi meticulous care and on a grand scale, solutions are being work out, as is only proper for a nation of thinkers, of all the medic psychological, physiological, and technical problems connect with the new field of sport. This German high school is a search institute as well as a teaching establishment. Apart fro students who matriculate and in eight terms can obtain the degree as 'Sport and Gymnastic Teacher with Diploma,' the are also club-trainers and leaders of athletic institutes who tend special courses which are held during the terms. T study plan skilfully combines theory and practise. In fi weather, until well into autumn, the lectures take place out-doors, so that the students get the benefit of the sun and air."

For the Olympic Games of 1928 the Germans are training wi all their thoroughness and all their discipline, according to th English informant, who adds that the spirit of the game w have to be very strong in Britain if the English are to beat the "athletic soldiers" next year at Amsterdam. We read then

> "Large grants of money have been made toward German Olympic team, and her athletes are going to the Olympic Gam for the first time since the war, determined to raise German prestige. If their achievements come up to expectations th will be used as arguments for the evacuation of the Rhinelan the revision of the Peace Treaty, the reduction of the Daw Reparations payments, and the right of Germany to have o or more of her colonies given back to her."

Lest some should think that the foregoing statements are exaggeration, this English writer cites the following comme from a German newspaper upon the crossing of the Engl Channel by two young Germans in a small canoe, namely:

> "Two young Germans recently crossed the Channel in a can and in this unusual way reached London, an accomplishme which has quite rightly occasioned astonishment far beyo the boundaries of our Fatherland. Particularly in England we the enthusiasm and courage of the two Germans properly a preciated. In their way they have done not a little to strength German prestige abroad."

The obvious aim of this English writer is to make Englishm realize that they must look seriously to their laurels in sport they wish to hold their own with Germany. By way of contra between sport in both countries he describes England as a land amateurs while Germany is a land of professionals. The qual most prized in England, he assures us, is "fair play," but Germany it is "discipline," or "Duty and Fatherland."

JAPAN'S FARM-RELIEF PLAN

RICE IS THE LIFE of the Japanese, their journals tell us, and add that nothing brings death and destruction quite so effectively as the simple going up or going down of the ce of this commodity. As long as the price swings more or s violently one way or the other, we are told, the Japanese ple "can never sleep on high pillows." Now, it appears, the anese Government has been forced to take a hand in the rice ustry for no other reason than to stabilize prices and smooth the friction between the demand and supply of the staple. s statement is made by a staff contributor of the most impor- t business periodical in Tokyo, the *Jitsugyono Nihon*, who tells that in years of a bumper rice crop, when the price breaks so rply as to cause the farmers financial losses, the Government ps in and buys in sufficient quantity to stem the tide of the icky market. In lean years, this informant goes on to say, at the time of a great catastrophe, such as the earthquake of 3, when the price of rice begins to soar, the Government opens doors of its rice warehouses and sells enough rice to chill the or of any aggressive speculator who dreams of cornering the rket.

his Japanese authority then tells us that there is a good deal red tape in the methods of the Government in buying rice, in a general way it is said the Government acts as follows: advertises the prices at which it will buy various brands and des of rice, and then, it seems, those who wish to dispose of r holdings put in their applications accompanied by a ranty fund at the rate of one yen (fifty cents) a *koku* of . A *koku* is about five bushels. On or a little before the ted date the sellers ship the offered amount of rice to the rehouses specified by the Government and, it is related, the cials in these warehouses examine the rice, and if it is found sfactory they issue to the sellers Treasury rice notes, payable the first of April of the following year. These Treasury es, we are told, can be cashed at any time at the central k, the Bank of Nippon, at the discount equal to the interest rged covering the time until the date of their maturity. The st important factor in the Government's handling of the rice ness is the problem of storing the rice, and we are further ised that:

> 'At present, the rice holdings of the Government amount to 70,000 *koku*. Of this amount, 700,000 represent foreign rice 670,000 *koku* native product. Some 470,000 *koku* of the ernmental holdings are now stored in various private rehouses and 900,000 *koku* are in government-owned ware- ses."

At first, this writer tells us, the Government depended al- ether on private warehouses and used to pay as high as ,000 yen ($100,000) every month for warehouse and storage rges. But in 1922, the Government began to build its own rehouses, starting with the one at Osaka. It has now four rehouses of its own—at Tokyo, Osaka, Sakada, Moji—with a al capacity of 590,000 *koku*, and it appears that additions to se warehouses are being built so that they will soon have m for 110,000 *koku* more. In addition to these government rehouses, the Government uses various private warehouses at kyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Moji, Sendai, and five other centers. he government warehouse at Tokyo, the largest of the govern- nt-owned warehouses, is said to contain 220,000 *koku* of rice. was built at the cost of 4,710,000 yen on reclaimed ground in Fukagawa District of Tokyo, and is described as a modern ucture of steel and reenforced concrete. It is equipped with veyers, cranes, and ventilating machinery of up-to-date e, all worked by electric power, and it is tubed with an auto- tic fire-extinguisher. Loading and unloading at the warehouse done entirely by machinery, and we are advised that the rice shipped to the warehouse in customary rice-straw sacks and red in a way to afford the greatest amount of ventilation between the sacks. Various brands of rice are plainly marked, and the grade of rice is indicated by colored ropes on the sacks. In the Tokyo warehouse, we read then, the native rice since the 1924 crop is stored, and also the Rangoon rice of the years 1923 and 1924, which the Government bought in 1924. The foreign rice serves for the manufacture of bean-paste, soy sauce, liquor, rice-cakes, and various other kinds of cakes, besides being used as the staple food, cooked in the usual manner. The rice fed to criminals at various penitentiaries of Japan is all foreign rice, and is cooked with barley, half and half. The Rangoon rice, it seems, is divided into four grades according to the percentage of broken rice to be found in it, while the grade which is usually shipped to Japan is between the third and fourth grade, and is usually known as "straight quality." The most serious problem in the storage of rice, we are told, is the fight against rice-worms, and the government-warehouse authorities are now fighting them with a poison gas similar to the one used by Germany in the World War.

Last year was a lean year, this writer notes, and in February, 1927, the Government lifted the import duty on foreign rice. But later in the year the market was flooded with selling orders, we are told, and the farmers who had held their stocks for a higher price, because of last year's bad crop, dumped their holdings all at once when they saw there was no rise in price. Then the people at large, fearing scarcity at the first hint of mounting price, it is related, took to cheaper substitute food—and caused a decided slump in the demand for rice. But this year Japan is said to be certain of a great rice crop, and this also helped to wreck the price, so that the Government made preparations to buy 1,000,000 *koku* to relieve the market, but so far it has succeeded in buying only 210,000 *koku*.

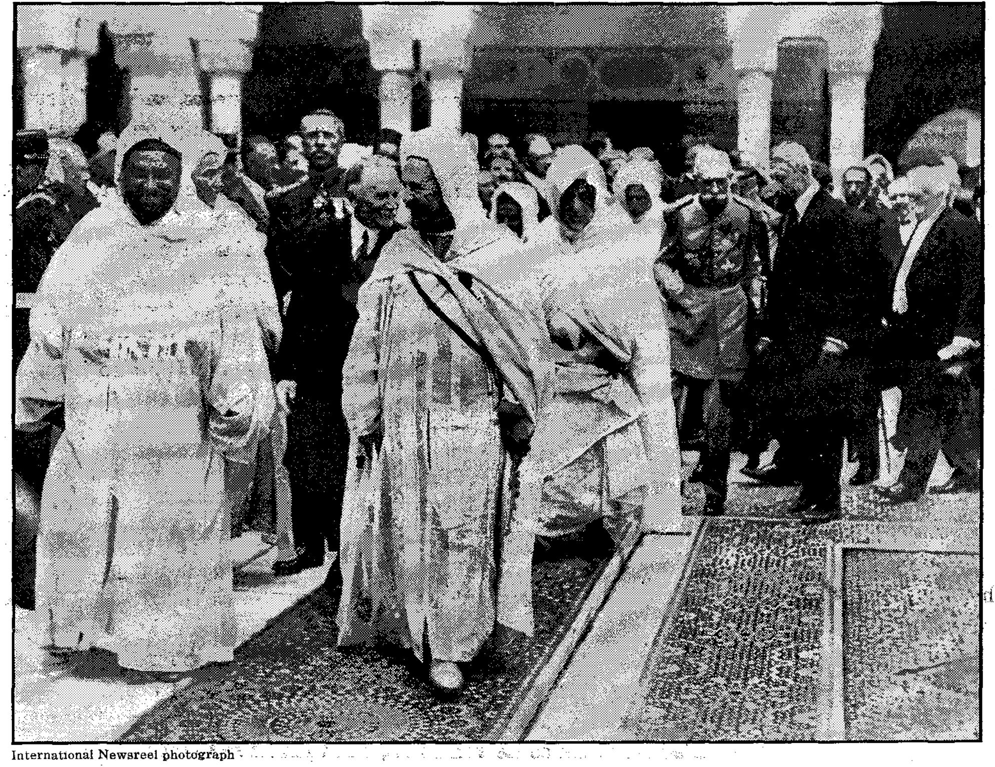
GIVING BRITISH INDIANS A CHANCE AT SEA—Complaints of British Indians that English shipping owners were concerned only to preserve a monopoly for their countrymen in the mercantile marine have been met, it seems, by a plan of the Government of India for training Indian boys for a career in the tradeships of Britain. According to the Calcutta *Statesman*, the boys who pass the qualifying test of examinations, that have been held at six centers in India, will then have to face the ordeal of a selection board, and those "who find favor with that august body and pass a strict medical examination" will be sent to the S.S. *Dufferin*, which is moored at Bombay, and aboard it they will receive a training lasting three years. This newspaper proceeds as follows:

> "It is for the Indian boy now to justify the claims made on his behalf, and for his father and schoolmaster to encourage him. They will consider the career offered by this opening; he will be more attracted by the opportunity of seeing the world and leading a fine manly life. Boys of fourteen seldom decide their future on their own responsibility, nor are they likely to hear of the *Dufferin* without assistance. It is an accepted principle that boys must be caught young for a life at sea, but early enthusiasms may fade and the boy find that he has mistaken his vocation. Even so his time will not have been wasted. Indeed, the scheme deserves a special word of welcome as introducing a departure from the monotony which has come to mark Indian education. Uniformity is overdone, and there is little choice in the paths to knowledge. It is claimed—and those who know training institutions in England will not be suspicious of the claim—that the education given on the *Dufferin* will be quite as good as that obtainable in ordinary schools. The University of Bombay is expected to recognize the ship's leaving certificate as an alternative qualification for matriculation, and other universities will doubtless follow suit. Thus the boy who has profited by his opportunities but finally decides not to go to sea will not be at any disadvantage. He will be on the same footing as other boys, and better equipped in some respects; he will probably have a better knowledge of English and be more alert in his ways after three years of ship's discipline. The Indian boy is now given his chance, and those who have doubted his aptitude for a sailor's life will be glad if the event proves them wrong."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NO ENGLISH CLOTHES FOR THE FRENCH!

FRENCH NATIONALISM IS LAUNCHING a drive against trousers—a garment which the nationalists denounce as dictated from London. Paris dresses the women of the world, they say; let it at least fix the styles for the men of France. There is a political reason, too. What sort of a figure does a betrousered French President cut beside a gorgeously appareled Moroccan Sultan? Add to this the esthetic, hygienic and economic objections to what they regard as English dress, and there are ample reasons why patriotic Frenchmen should discard it forthwith. These are set forth at length in an article on "The Reform of Masculine Costume," contributed to the special fashion number of *Les Cahiers de la Republique des Lettres, des Sciences et des Arts* (Paris), by Maurice de Waleffe. He writes:



International Newsreel photograph

REAL SHEIK CLOTHES—ARE THEY HANDSOMER THAN OURS?

Here is the President of France, in trousers, just behind the Sultan of Morocco. "What sort of a figure does a betrousered French President cut beside a gorgeously appareled Moroccan Sultan?" indignantly asks a French fashion writer. "We uglify ourselves," he says, "by aping London."

"I have come to the conclusion that the costume of the French male is uglier than that of any other land and any other epoch—ugly with an ugliness that youth may be able to stand and opulence to modify, but which—when one is no longer young and by no means wealthy, as with the majority of humans—becomes a veritable caricature.

"Now this caricature comes from England. I do not believe in the superiority of the Anglo-Americans; I believe simply that they are, with the Latins, the Germans, and the Slavs, one of the four white civilizations—but that in particular the civilization known as Latin or Roman is largely their equal, and should not wear their livery when this livery does not become it.

"And why should it? Costume is animated statuary. The Englishman gestures rarely, slowly, and angularly. The Latin does so frequently, quickly, and gracefully. To attempt to run these two modes into the same mold is an esthetic heresy.

"It has been said to me, But the Englishwomen, and all the women of the globe, whatever their manner of gesticulat
imitate the toilet of the Parisienne, and find it good. Why
admit that the London mode is right for men's fashions, as t
of Paris is for women? Let us share the universe!

"Ah, yes! But the Englishwoman adorns herself by imitat
of Paris, while we uglify ourselves by aping London.
English have more money than we; at any rate, the Lon
bourgeois spends more on
clothes. He has special garb
every sport and for each ev
of his life. Our French citi
know only the coat and vest
the eternal pocketed trous
A deputy making a speech be
the Chamber looks like a big bl
thing with four sausages stic
out of it. Now this deputy is
French people, that is—in
opinion—the foremost peopl
the world; the most intellig
the best educated, and the n
generous. It does not deserv
be togged out in this way."

The English trouser, Mr. Wa
goes on to say, is an aristoc
garment, good for those who
order it by the dozen from a t
and have a valet to stretch or p
it. A lord who wears ri
breeches, hunting gear or a
suit in the morning and black
breeches in the evening for a c
ball, may majestically clothe
long legs in trousers of cerem
in the afternoon; those who
the same garments from mor
till night must choose somet
supple, clinging to the knee ins
of standing away from it. Th
is in two pieces—thigh and s
It needs breeches and stock
He goes on with an imaginary dialog:

"Stockings? But that is ruinous. Think of the cost of
hose in a Parisienne's budget!

"Black silk stockings are necessary only with evening d
and they may be quite thick. What makes women's stock
costly is their tender color and spider-web thinness. But
day we shall wear stockings of cloth, like our present trouser

"But shall we have to wear garters? Yes, above the kne

"But my legs will be cold. I am not used to such garb.

"Get used to it in summer. In winter, wear two pairs of
or cloth gaiters, if you are more frail than a woman or a c
which would be astonishing.

"You are evidently trying to feminize us.

"Virility does not consist in going about on two cylinders,
in being muscular, slim, and agile.

"How about the chicken-legged gentry?

"Thinness is now in the fashion.

"Badly formed legs?

"They will pad their hose as dancers do in music halls.
must we all wear a hump because there are humpbacks, or al
masked because of the ugly faces of others? Men gene
have more muscular legs than women. Put back the old tra
skirts on the ladies and see what they have gained in light
and youthfulness by cutting their dresses knee-high. We sh
likewise gain.

"The breeches are only the first step. We must get rid of
eternal English cloth. Edward VII used to wear the clot

lbeuf. To-day our northern weaves are the best made in the orld. It is not true that the waters of the Scotch rivers have ysterious chemical virtues that our manufacturers can not nitate. The superiority of the English cloth lies particularly the large number of available colors and weaves, which rnish it an immense clientele. But two hundred millions of atins, who look to Paris as the world's capital, should give an qually vast market. And if we know how to profit by the presnt rate of exchange by proposing to that market French models, e shall keep it even when the exchange falls. We have been ble to profit by the four-cent franc in making countries like our orth Africa popular with tourists. We may likewise profit by in making fashionable the velveteen costume, which there is o reason to limit to foresters or huntsmen; also silk coats for vening wear. Velvet and silk, these thoroughly French primary aterials, wear as well and take better colors than cloth.

"Then only, having introduced a Latin costume made of rench textiles, can we view without trembling the re-valorizaon of the franc, having reconquered an industry that will never gain be taken from us. The great aris tailors who yesterday calmly aited for the London styles, to make nglish clothes, know that this handiap to change will not long endure. ith this revolt in esthetics there will the awakening of a whole trade at was French for centuries and that as been English only since Waterloo.

"Finally, behind the French dress, ter esthetics and after economics, ere is politics!

"Not of course the politics of reacon. On the contrary, breeches are mocratic, because they do not lend emselves to rapid change. The acrs who think trousers elegant are the es who have three dozen pairs. If ey had only one, like the workman the small tenant, they would see tle elegance at the end of a couple weeks!

"It is true, however, that breeches cessitate better-fitting stockings, tter polished shoes, more exact atteno to costume—a *tenue* that the ench bourgeois no longer observes fficiently. Here comes in the polics! It concerns our national rehabilition in the eyes of the foreigner and pecially of our African and Asiatic tives. The discouraged trousers at we now wear bring no prestige. hey are not only ugly, they are vulgar. have seen one of our most distinguished Presidents, in black at and trousers, walking in Morocco between the Sultan and arshal Lyautey. He looked like a hotel proprietor. When e wants to assume the proprietor's rôle, that is not the kind proprietor we should prefer to resemble.

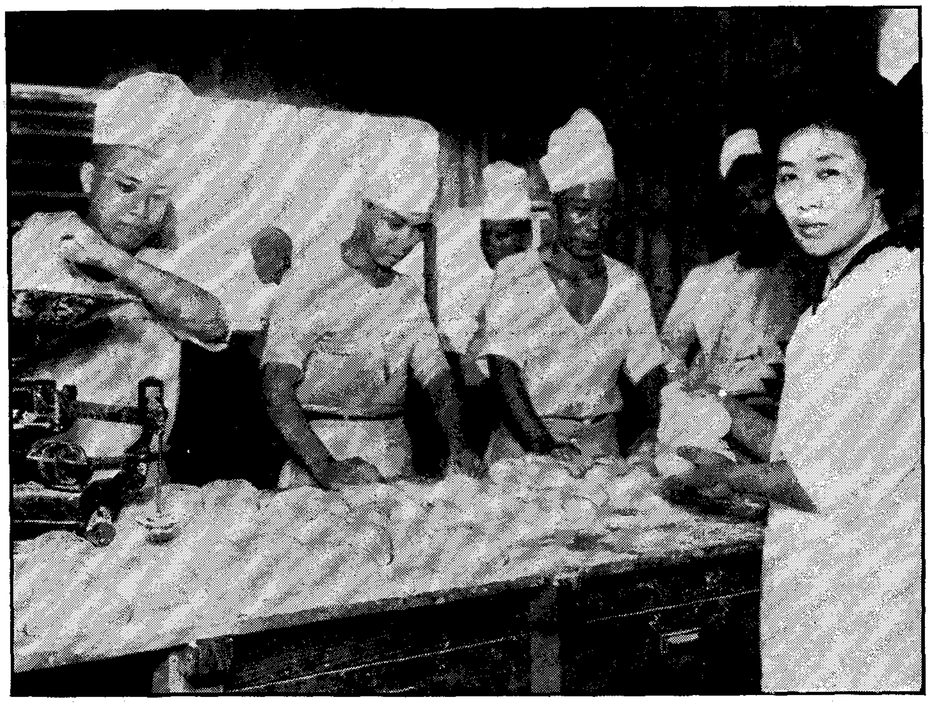
"The partizans of the trouser are the partizans of a stand-pat olicy. They are the nerveless ones; they are the effeminate!"

WHERE EARTH NEVER THAWS—Eternal ice, to depths more than a hundred yards, binds the soil of northern iberia even in summer, according to Professor Schostakowitch Irkutsk, in a recent address before the Berlin Geographical ociety. The frozen ground covers an area of 5,000,000 square lometers, a territory half as large as Europe. In Jakutsk well has been sunk to a depth of nearly 400 feet without finding e bottom of the frozen stratum. The ice hinders the sinking surface water, so that vast cold bogs or tundras are formed on hat might otherwise be fertile soil. The only spots where awing ever penetrates this everlasting ice are directly beneath ove-heated houses. Cases are on record where these thawed lumns of soil tapped subterranean rivers flowing under the layer, resulting in veritable artesian wells that spurted to the ilings and drove out the occupants. This water soon froze, rning the whole house into a solid block of ice, decorated with gantic icicles.

DECLINE OF THE RICE-EATING RACES

THE DOWNFALL AND RETROGRESSION of Asian races is largely ascribed to their rice diet by Mr. Matsumura, writing in the *Jitsugyono Nihon* (Tokyo, Japan). The retrogression of India, great in olden days and famous for her culture, is entirely due to the rice diet of her people, he declares. He points to the Hindu race as the model of a decadent civilization. Lack of proper amount and variety of vitamins in the food, needed for the proper growth of brain power, have brought about this deplorable result. He goes on:

"China was once the forerunner of civilization, but now she has dropt from the first line of progress. Is this not the result of her rice diet? The people of Java have also retrograded because of this diet. The tens of millions of bushels of rice that they produce annually are not enough for their needs, and they are now importing no small amount. The people of the Orient and of the South Seas feeding on rice can not keep step in the march of civilization with Europeans and Americans. This has been noted by the Occidentals. Therefore they fear Orientals no longer."


Adachi photograph

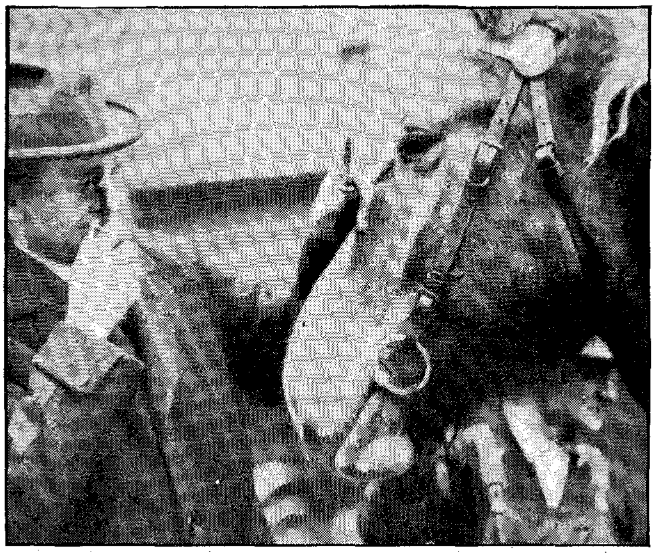
JAPAN TESTING OUT POTATO BREAD TO REPLACE RICE DIET

Mr. Matsumura goes on to discuss the effect of food on the appearance of various races. He says:

"The color of human skins has long been supposed to be the result of climatic conditions. The white people turn black under the African sun, but when they return home to Europe or America, their skin resumes its original white color. When, however, Europeans or Americans stay in Japan and eat rice for a long time, their skins acquire a yellow tinge. The climatic conditions of Japan are not so different from those of Europe and America. There is no doubt that diet has a great deal to do with the color of human bodies."

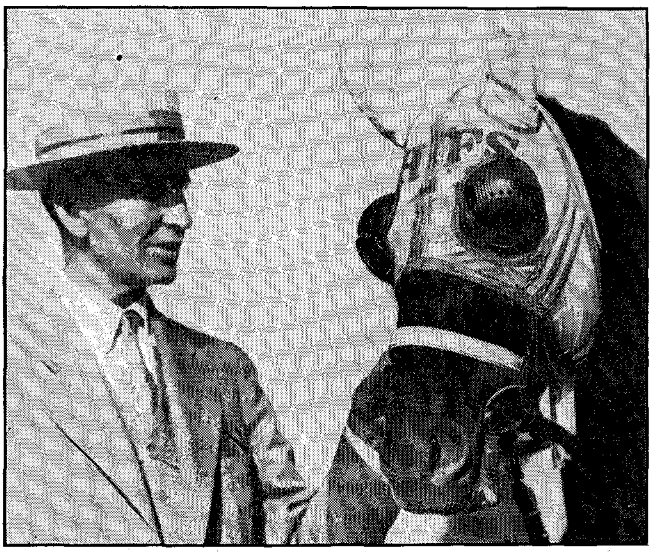
Mr. Matsumura declares that the color and physique of Americans and Europeans are so far superior to those of the Orientals and South Sea Islanders that there is no comparison between them. The superiority of brain power of Europeans and Americans, too, is made apparent in their inventions and in their ability as investigators. He proceeds:

"Our own ancestors, it would seem, had large physique and superior brain power at one time. But as in India and China, with the introduction of Buddhism, they lost the habit of eating meat. And from the lack of needed vitamins they suffered deterioration of body and brain. The reason why the Japanese



Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

DR. EMONS TESTING A HORSE'S EYES



RACE-HORSE EQUIPPED WITH GLASSES

have to-day brain power so far superior to the Chinese and the Hindus is because of the seas that surround them on all sides. They have enjoyed the opportunity of catching fish and gathering shell food."

The writer points out that animals may also suffer deterioration through diet. Several generations ago, he tells us, a number of silver foxes were brought over to Karafuto Island, Japan, from Prince Edward's Island. To-day, their posterity have greatly deteriorated. Domestic animals have been affected in the same way—sheep, cows, horses, pigs, imported into Japan all have gone backward. There is one reason in all cases—poor food. As a striking instance of the effect of food in weakening the resistance of the human body against disease, he cites the case of an African tribe whose diet was made up almost entirely of bananas. The whole tribe was wiped out by venereal disease brought by the British, because of the lack of resistance in their physical make-up. Mr. Matsumura pays a high tribute to the United States. After telling how America has devoted herself to ascertaining the needs of the country, and how she is to-day centering her efforts on the work of producing young men and young women of sturdy physique and brain power, he declares: "I know of no other country but America which bases its national policy on the golden precept, 'Health First.'"

Just what will happen on the day when polished rice is conclusively proved to be unfit as the principal food for the full and best development of humans? Mr. Matsumura glories over the prospect. He pictures the happy day when millions of Japan's farmers will be freed from "mud-turtle toil" in their paddy fields. The water that is now being used for the cultivation of rice will be harnessed, he predicts, to produce the best and cheapest industrial power on earth.

THE NEXT EARTHQUAKE SEASON—Mark on your calendars between 1951 and 1958, "about this time look out for earthquakes." The earth will probably experience a series of spasms thereabouts, and still more powerful ones between 1980 and 1988, according to a recent study of earthquake statistics reported by the British earthquake expert, Dr. Charles Davison, in *Nature* (London). Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

> "It has long been known to geologists that serious earth shocks are more frequent in some years than in others. One of these periods of numerous and powerful earthquakes seems just now to be closing, heavy shocks having been frequent in many parts of the earth since about 1918. Using a list of more than four thousand severe earthquakes compiled by another famous earthquake expert, Prof. John Milne, Dr. Davison has dete mined the number of years that pass, on the average, betwe one year of many earthquakes and the next one. As was alrea suspected, this earthquake cycle turns out to be the same as t eleven-year *cycle of sun-spots on the sun.* Just why the con tion of the sun that causes sun-spots should affect the number earthquakes remains a mystery, but there is little doubt, I Davison's figures indicate, that the time every eleven ye when violent earthquakes are numerous nearly always happe shortly before there is to be a time of very few sun-spots. Oth earthquake cycles of 19 years, of 22 years and of 33 years al have been detected. It is the approximate coincidence of sever of these cycles that indicates the unusually active earthqua years predicted for about 1951 and about 1980."

SPECTACLES FOR HORSES

SPECTACLED HORSES THAT RUN FASTER a better than their rivals may soon be a common sight race-tracks, we are told in *The Scientific American* (Ne York). A method of testing the eyes of race-horses and fitti them with eye-glasses has been worked out by Dr. Ernest Emons of Akron, Ohio. We read:

> "No horse can make use of the vision charts which the ocul uses for testing human eyesight, so Dr. Emons devised a way testing their eyes by means of a powerful light and special instr ments. Hundreds of examinations revealed that approximate 10 per cent. of all race-horses suffer from defective vision.
>
> "Once the eyes of a horse are tested, lenses are ground a cording to the requirements of its eyes, and are mounted special blinders, as shown in one of the accompanying illustration
>
> "Extensive experiments were carried out at the E. R. Bradl stables at Lexington, Kentucky. Several horses with faul vision were equipped with glasses. The animals did not obj to the strange device strapped over their eyes. Instead, they i mediately gave indication of being able to see better. Te showed that the glasses served to reduce their running time average of one second for each quarter-mile. In some cases reduction of nearly three seconds was made. Horses wh were formerly so nervous as to be hardly mountable, and wh could see scarcely three feet, were rendered gentle by spectacl The most important result, however, of the newly develop method of testing vision is not the fitting of glasses, as Dr. Emo points out. Instead, the proper diagnosis of trouble will per the breeding of mounts in such a way that poor vision, which hereditary in horses as well as in man, will not be transmitt Eventually this should result in the development of a bet class of horses.
>
> "A problem of national defense is also involved in this int esting work. Cavalry horses must be as perfect as possible, b in the past practically no attention has been given to the con tion of their vision. For greatest efficiency, each horse sho have nearly perfect eyesight. Careful breeding with a knowle

the condition of the eyes will, it is believed, result in a superior rand of cavalry mounts.

“The fitting of glasses to horses recalls similar experiments ied several years ago with athletes. At first the idea was not cepted very enthusiastically by the sporting world, yet many the outstanding athletes of our day have won their laurels rgely as a result of wearing spectacles to correct the ocular ults which would otherwise have rendered them relatively nfit for athletic competition.”

ABIES INCUBATED BY CONTROLLED AIR

THOUSANDS OF BABIES ARE LITERALLY incubated in modern hospitals because of recent advances in the science of electrically controlled air, we are told in an ticle prepared for newspapers in the office of the Toledo *Times*. e read:

> “Within twelve hours after birth, each baby is taken through ur distinct climatic changes, mechanically created, to ‘accli-atize’ it to the outside world and properly start it on a healthful reer. It is at least ten hours before the mother sees her baby ter birth. And the important thing is that windows are closed ght to protect baby from the inclemencies of outside weather. orrect proportions of air, scientifically heated and humidified, e brought in by powerful ventilating fans to give baby ‘made order’ weather.
>
> “Mortality of newly born babies has been greatly reduced nce the hospitals have learned to scientifically control the air d other weather conditions within the nurseries, according to r. Ray C. King, baby expert of two of Toledo's largest hospitals d nationally recognized as an authority on babies.
>
> “‘Immediately after birth the baby is placed in a bassinet or bber-lined crib, which is electrically heated to a temperature of degrees,’ Dr. King said. ‘The baby remains in this crib for hour, after which it is washed with oil and clothed. It is then rapt in blankets and placed on a heating table, where it re-ains for eight to ten hours. This table is heated to 80 degrees. he temperature of the room or nursery itself is maintained at to 70 degrees at all times. Humidity is important and is held 45 to 50 degrees relative.
>
> “‘You see, every baby loses weight within three or four days ter birth, due to gradual dehydration or moisture loss. A ten- eleven-pound baby will lose from a pound to a pound and a lf by this process. The weight loss of a five-pound baby nounts usually to three or four ounces. That's why the air in e nursery can not be too dry. It is important, too, that the by receive plenty of clean air without drafts or the dusts at blow in from the outside. The air should be filtered or ashed. Air in the nurseries of many hospitals is completely anged every five minutes.’
>
> “Hospitals some time since abandoned the small incubator ea of prematurely born babies. These hospitals now have a od-sized nursery with double and triple sets of doors and triple diation for uniform heating. The temperature in these nur-ries is maintained at 95 to 98 degrees in spite of the larger air ace available. Thus, these babies have a chance to grow and velop as they should. Dr. King compared them to certain pes of plants and flowers which require a specific climatic ndition to blossom at their best.
>
> “Both Dr. King and Dr. C. D. Selby, formerly president of e Ohio Medical Association, declared that the temperature and her air conditions in the operating rooms of hospitals are tally important.
>
> “‘The best temperature for the operating room is 80 degrees,’ r. King said. ‘The windows are kept closed to prevent dirt and sts from blowing in and the air is changed “mechanically.”’”

JUMPY NERVES CAUSE BAD DRIVING—The strain of iving in traffic makes for jumpy nerves and uncertain tempers, serts Harlan C. Hines, psychologist of the University of Cincin-ti, in an article in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York). He says:

> “Displays of unusual and unwarranted driving as a result of s of temper are common. Even tho he may not be conscious it, the man who drives an automobile under the conditions present-day traffic is under a nervous strain, and he may ove along quite peacefully and composedly in all other ac-ities, yet, when in the act of driving a car, may wear his nerves a topcoat. The degree to which he becomes sensitive to his surroundings will depend upon what has happened or what does happen to him. If, upon arising in the morning, the furnace has failed to draw, the eggs have got cold, the coffee is too weak, a suit has not been returned from the cleaner's; if, upon trying to start the car, the battery refuses to function, a tire is down, or the supply of gasoline exhausted; if, once upon the highway, the car is splashed with mud, misses and backfires, or is forced into a collision with some driver in a like frame of mind, these, or any one of them, may explain why he is jeopardizing the lives of pedestrians and making life miserable for others hastening to work. Under the influence of distraught temper men become unnatural; even some of the mildest have been known to resort to oaths they have never before employed or to assume an unrecognizable impatience and pugnacity and, suiting the action to their moods, step on the gas or jam on the brakes in a wholly unexpected manner.”

GETTING USED TO DISEASES

THE POSSIBILITY THAT MAN may ultimately acquire immunity to all infectious diseases is held out to us as a hope by Dr. J. Laumonier, writing in *Le Petit Provençal* (Marseilles, France). Our maladies are all changing, he says; some have increased in violence, but most are becoming less violent and run a milder course. This, he suggests, may be only the forerunner of their final disappearance, due to the fact that we have become habituated to them, as we have already “got used” to certain other germs that once made us ill. Writes Dr. Laumonier:

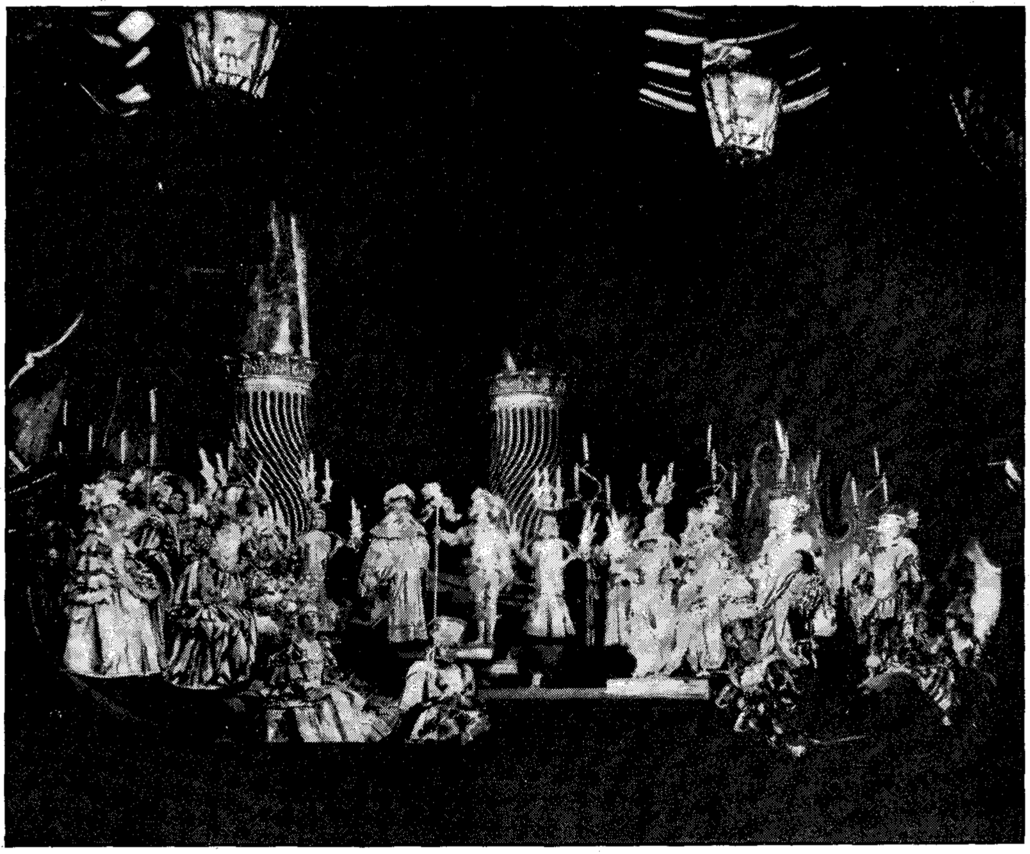
> “We always end up by dying, but every one wishes to delay this event as much as possible. In this regard the most recent statistics purvey a certain degree of comfort, since they show that the average length of human life is increasing by about twelve months every ten to twelve years. At this rate, in a few scores of centuries, our descendants will be living as long as the Biblical patriarchs. Perhaps we should derive additional consolation from the fact that we do not die of the same maladies as our ancestors. In fact, certain diseases have been disappearing, while new ones take their places—or, at any rate, seem to do so; for often what we are inclined to consider a new disease is only a very old one which has changed its character, either through the efforts of preventive hygiene and specific therapeutics, or under the influence of some spontaneous transformation whose causes escape us.
>
> “Numerous cases illustrate this. Thus, acute articular rheumatism, tho it sometimes occurs as an epidemic, has become rarer and does not attack the joints as a regular thing. It now prefers the heart—a fact that by no means renders it less serious. In like manner, we seldom meet plain pneumonia now, but rather broncho-pneumonia, whose character is even more grave. As for the grip, a rather mild affection by itself, it is now complicated with infections of all kinds which give it varied scope, very often serious, sometimes violent, as we saw during the epidemic of 1918-19, which had more than thirty millions of victims throughout the world.
>
> “On the other hand, besides these maladies that are aggravated or transformed, there are many others that have grown feebler, such as chlorosis, exceptional to-day; gout, whose acute crises are replaced by a chronic development; diabetes, in which the very free glycosuria of yesterday is now rarely seen, and which develops with a slowness formerly unknown, syphilis, whose cutaneous manifestations become more and more slight; tuberculosis, which tends toward the fibrous type, more easily curable; and finally variola, typhoid, diphtheria and scarlatina, whose ravages are now limited by our curative powers.
>
> “To sum up, a considerable number of diseases are changing; some are incontestably more serious, but most are weakening, tending to threaten a less immediate danger, going through an evolution that is more easily controlled. This progressive attenuation is certainly not without influence on the prolongation of human life. Altho in certain cases this is the fruit of progress in medical knowledge, in others it appears to result from the altered nature of the morbid conditions, to which man is reacting more and more by slow adaptation. There are microbes, such as those of putrefaction, that are no longer able to make us ill, because we have become used to them. Why should we not get accustomed to other disease germs? The attenuation that is manifested by certain infections is perhaps only the advance indication of an adaptation that will sooner or later protect man from all their attacks.”

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SO MUCH REINHARDT TO SO MUCH SHAKESPEARE

MR. PEPYS, THE FAMOUS DIARIST of the days of Charles II, is on the stage in New York in a play, masquerading under his familiar farewell phrase—"and so to bed." Therefore it is natural that he should be recalled when Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" is presented in another theater. Some of the critics are reminding us that he wrote: "And then to the King's theater where we saw 'Midsummer's Night's Dream,' which I never saw before or ever will again, for it is the most insipid, ridiculous play I ever saw in my life." The days of Max Reinhardt were far off then, yet even Mr. Pepys might have picked a flaw in the production now showing at the Century Theater, for his reincarnation in F. P. A.'s *World* column records that he stayed away because the play was spoken in German. As the Germans have so long laid claim to Shakespeare, it was well that their case was in so expert a hand as Max Reinhardt's. We are jealous of Shakespeare's verbal music, and most of the critics confess to an ignorance of German. "Certainly more funny sounds came out of it than Shakespeare ever dreamed were in it," says Burns Mantle in *The Daily News*. Mr. Hammond, too, who writes in *The Herald Tribune*, found "the Bard" absent from the festival. "He is there, of course, but only as an alien suffering the discomforts of a foreign land."



A REAL MIDSUMMER NIGHT

Shakespeare twinkles through the night in a thousand brilliant sparkles in Reinhardt's production of the "Dream." It is such a scene as this that opened the play before a brilliant audience in New York.

"Speeches that he would have spoken in the tones of a muted viola, rhythmic and melodious, fell upon the ear last night a little harshly. His bells appeared to have been broken in transportation, and their ringing lacked the element of music. If you tak his song away from Shakespeare, especially in 'A Midsumme Night's Dream,' what has he? Well, in his present engagemer at the Century Theater, he has Herr Reinhardt."

And that leads us back to Burns Mantle, who thus celebrat Mr. Reinhardt:

"As a spectacle, here, think, is the new stage art Middle Europe brought f the first time to America.

"Nothing the Russians ha to show in the way of pr ductions was as startling as interesting as this. T Muscovites may have bee better actors. That remai to be seen. But they we amateur producers compar with the German master.

"Nothing that we ha evolved in our wildest ima inings equals the Reinhar production in its physic perfections and complete

"In comparison, Gran Barker's painstaking strug for sanity plus novelty in revival of this same Sha spearian dream was that o precocious boy playing wi toys. 'The Miracle' was a ma nificent picture, but it lack the variety, the fascinating u expectedness of this exhibit

If an Anglo-Saxon, follo ing Mr. Pepys, is inclined call this work of Shakespe silly—and Gilbert Gabriel the New York *Sun* finds hi self "almost in Mr. Pepys class about it"—there is an a tidote in the review furnishe by *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The Germans have ever taken Shakespeare very much heart, and in 'Midsummer Night's Dream' have a folk-lo theme quite in tune with their own fairy-tale legends. Thu with all the elaboration, the true spirit of the original is ther the new treatment is merely the using of other terms to e press it.

"This is in marked contrast to the 'modern-dress' Shakespea which substitutes for the spirit of the original a new spirit of absurd and grotesque. Reinhardt is never guilty of altering t point of interest from the text to material incongruities. H neutral settings and gorgeous trappings, of no known era, e hance, rejuvenate, and glorify the wistful sprightliness and robu comedy of the play at hand.

"With a fairly good memory of the text, altho with not muc more than a 'ja' and 'nein' knowledge of German, the play w easily followed with a stricter attention to the acting than t lines. For once here was Shakespeare acted, not declaime with direct realism placed ahead of weighty dignity. O doubts if there ever was a better *Puck* than Wladimir Sokolo He gave that mischievous little animal the spirit of all folk-lor *Bottom* as played by Otto Wallburg was perfect low comedy, a *Sprite* proved an excellent dancer by the name of Harald Kreut berg. Lili Darvas as *Titania* had the most musical Centr European voice ever heard on the dramatic stage. And with these strangers, there was Rosamond Pinchot as a spirited young *Helena.*"

Then to be considered is that art of the stage about which discussion wages so furiously nowadays:

"The one setting was a massive, ingenious scene. A circular platform rose from the footlights to high in the center back where it led out into darkness. Up through the middle of this platform were wide stairs broken by several wide, low landings. On either side was an ascending semicircular runway up to the top of the central stairs. Between the stairs and these runways were two pairs of runways descending under either side of the two widest central landings. Thus characters rose from the orchestra pit to the central lowest level of the circular platform, or from the upper central opening at the top of the stairs, or yet again from either of the four openings down under the staging.

"Surrounding this platform were eight massive fluted columns supporting a ceiling, yet through tricks of lighting this massive palace became a clearing in the woods, moss-covered, surrounded by twisted great oaks with bits of sky shining through the branches above. At another point in the action a segment of this circular platform rose and became the background for a little scene in *Quince's* house.

"Throughout, the production is a triumph of light and color. Two beautiful ballets are given in the haze of man-made mists, and the impressive Mendelssohn Wedding March accompanies a pageant of soft splendor. High in the left side of the theater balcony is a symphony orchestra following the action with soft music.

"Any one interested in the art of the theater can not afford to miss this are opportunity, for the best producer of Europe has brought us his best."

The internationalism of art was the theme of a meeting assembled at the Empire Theater on November 23 to do honor to Max Reinhardt. Dr. John H. Finley reminded the audience that there had been other "great capitols of men." But, he added, "how impossible it would have been for a Persian director to have put on a drama in Athens eight or nine years after the battle of Platæa." Ex-Ambassador Gerard said:

"Nations don't go to war when they know each other, and we owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Reinhardt as an Ambassador of Peace, and to Gilbert Miller and Morris Gest for making it possible for him to come here."

THE FAIRY GROUP IN THE "DREAM"

Omitting *Puck*, brilliantly played by Wladimir Sokoloff, we have here *Sprite* (Harald Kreutzberg), *Titania* (Lili Darvas), *Oberon* (Alexander Moissi), and *First Fairy* (Tilly Losch), part of the brilliant ensemble representing Berlin and Vienna, now appearing at the Century Theater, New York.

THE COVER—A charming interior done in the Colonial manner. Nothing is here but might have been possest by some grandmother, and, indeed, the little cupboards that flank the mantel indicate that the old house is grandmother's also. Those who affect the collecting of American antiques may learn a lesson in charming arrangement, not to overload, not to admit anything alien to the spirit of the scene. Only "Alice" is modern and Alice is her inevitable name. Especially when we recall the title of Barrie's play, "Alice Sit by the Fire," tho that *Alice* was older in years, there is a prophecy here that this Alice may grow into the same tranquil close. Mrs. Hale, the painter, lives in Boston, Massachusetts, and has apparently never strayed far from the New England atmosphere, since she was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1881 and was a pupil of Tarbell, also a Bostonian, and William M. Chase. The American "Who's Who in Art" records her membership in various New England art societies, but her work has gone further afield, for we read of medals awarded her in the Buenos Aires Exposition, the Panama Pacific, the Philadelphia Academy, and the Art Institute of Chicago. She is represented in the collection of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Arts Club.

DO YOU SAY "IT'S ME"?

ONE OF THE REPERCUSSIONS of the recent Anglo-American debate over the solecisms of our language is a falling out over the expression "It's me." Two hundred and twenty-two American authors, editors, business men, and teachers have assumed a stiff, upright position and cried "It's I." One might ask how many of these would so answer a sudden challenge of "Who's there?" Not only "It's me," but "forty-five words and phrases in common use come under the American ban, and will not, one presumes, be heard, at any rate in America, ever again." So the London *Evening Standard* "presumes," with a tongue in the cheek, we take it, for even an English newspaper can not be unaware of our polyglot population. *The Standard* is willing to grant us some of our protests but sticks by "It's me" and defends its usage. Thus:

"There are some of those quoted which we can spare readily. 'That clock must be fixt' is a collection of words that the language can do without. So, too, is 'There is a bed, dresser, and two chairs in the room.'

"But the jury has gone further than this, and has attempted to end an old controversy by forbidding 'It is me.' This, by the way, is something that probably never was said by anybody. 'It's me,' yes; but 'It is me,' no. However, the anathema is really launched at 'It's me,' and this form can be defended, if at all, as well as the other.

"There are two ways of defending it. One is to point out that 'me' here is not the accusative 'me,' but the equivalent, and probably a survival, of the French 'moi.' Just as the French do not say 'C'est je' or, in answer to a question, simply 'Je!' so we—unless we are ultra-particular—do not say 'It's I' or simply 'I!' We say, 'It's me,' or 'Me!' and we do it for the same reasons and the same justification.

"The other way of defending it is to remark that language preceded grammarians, and still takes precedence of them. The business of the grammarian is to observe, perhaps to explain, accomplished facts. But the facts themselves are outside his power. It is no more his business to say that any form commonly used is 'wrong,' than it is the business of the biologist to assail with moral anger an unexpected mutation in a species of living things."

Either, or both, of these defenses may be right, remarks *The Evening Standard*, for "the history of linguistics shows that languages will grow in spite of all attempts to restrain them. What seems to be the solecism of to-day is the accepted idiom of to-morrow." Then it adds:

"We might, therefore, but for one thing, disregard the attempts of the pedants to regiment what will not submit to regimentation. The one thing is that their attempts lead them, and all of us, to neglect what should not be neglected. If a change in the use of words leads to no confusion of meaning, we may well leave it to take care of itself. If it is of God, it will grow: if it is in accordance with the genius of the language, it will gain full establishment. If not, it will wither."

"WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE"

Hermann Thimig, Maria Solveg, and Hans Thimig, who played *Demetrius, Hermia,* and *Lysander* in Reinhardt's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The costumes were designed by the American, Ernest de Weerth.

FLORENCE MILLS—FINIS—A foot-note to our account of the colored actress in our issue of December 3 may be quoted from the London *Evening Standard:*

"Considering that the late Florence Mills, the colored revue artist, received a vast salary on both sides of the Atlantic—she could, and did, name her own figure—and that she very rarely took a holiday, it is surprizing that she should have left only £6,000, nearly half of which will have to go to pay for a gaudy funeral, such as she herself (for she was a modest little soul) would have loathed. That she was only twenty-six at the time of her death is a part explanation.

"But the real reason for the small size of her estate was her remarkable generosity. Not only was she absurdly lavish with her gratuities to all who were of service to her, on or off the stage; she used to journey to the Embankment and the East End after her performance almost nightly, giving Treasury notes to the 'down and outs,' and she followed, I believe, the same procedure in America."

EPSTEIN SHOWS HIS SCULPTURES HERE

AFTER SETTING LONDON BY THE EARS any number of times during the past two decades, Jacob Epstein is now seeking the suffrage of his own countrymen, for he was born in New York, tho his parents were Russian, and he may have become a naturalized Englishman. At any rate, his name appears in the British "Who's Who," but not in the American. As America can not match England in its ability to grow excited over questions of art, Mr. Epstein's reception at the Ferargil Galleries, where his bronzes are now being shown, was adequate in numbers who attended if it was complacent in temper. "The English discuss art," says Henry McBride in the New York *Sun.* "It is good form to do so. Undoubtedly Augustus John leads a more picturesque life than any other individual in Great Britain and Ireland, and is continually a subject for conversation at the luncheon tables of the Café Royal, but when it comes to exhibitions Mr. Epstein certainly gets more rises out of the general public." Here we do not "rise" to art; tho music may warm us up now and then Perhaps Mr. Epstein found England a more congenial home for his development than his own country would have been. Mr. McBride finds one possible thorn which he warns the sculptor against wounding himself with:

"This fitness of Mr. Epstein to cope with the world ought to endear him to us. We like success and practicality. To be sure we do not 'rise' to art. If Mr. Epstein were to stay here long he would after a time insensibly change his tactics. But nothing of that kind is immediately necessary Do we not know that London 'rose' to the Oriental aspect of Mr. Epstein's 'Christ'? We now respect it for that peculiar kind of success, tho it would not have occurred to us to have been shocked ourselves. Had it been an orientalized version of Abraham Lincoln, it is true, we might have thrown a fit. (Mr. Epstein, take a friendly tip: Keep away from Abraham Lincoln; remember George Grey Barnard.)

"Mr. Epstein's exhibition begins auspiciously. The public crowds the rooms, whispers its awed comments, and seems distinctly imprest. Not a word of horror anywhere for the big East Indian 'Madonna and Child.' On the contrary, words of sincere praise, even from the native sculptors The sculptors see what the casual visitors do not—the extraordinary competence of the work. Mr Epstein is never embarrassed by not knowing how to do what he wants to do. But even the uninstructed seem to realize a peculiarly flourishing technique that enables the sculptor to make his people more vivid than poor human beings can ever hope to be. Among the others in the 'assistance' were numbers of art students making notes. We shall pay heavily a year hence by finding we have a lot of little Epsteins in our midst. The dazzling technique, and even the largeness in the drawing, will not be so difficult to acquire, now that an exuberant sculptor has shown the way."

Mr. Cortissoz of *The Herald Tribune*, who always holds a conservative check over his enthusiasms, finds "nothing revolutionary" about Mr. Epstein's work:

"It is simply the sincere expression of a considerable talent His great merit is one which lies, so to say, upon the surface. It is his vital grasp upon the principle of reality. He is the kind of sculptor who could not, we imagine, be merely conventional if he tried. Confronted by a man or woman of character he seizes his or her traits with a hand that seems positively eager. His touch is vigorous, trenchant. It truly vivifies the clay, and the transition into bronze only deepens our sense of being in the presence of a powerful, living impression. He has had, we believe, some contact with Rodin. If so it was not with the Rodin of delightfully sensuous essays in modeling, but with the Rodin of, say, 'Le Penseur' or 'Les Bourgeois de Calais.'"

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

The "Madonna and Child" already mentioned is the largest piece in the collection, and is described by Mr. Cortissoz as "a moving exemplification of his energized, almost rude, ideas." Further:

"It is not beautiful. There is nothing in it of the cult of the Madonna as we know it in the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance. But a faint tincture of Donatello's freedom and emotional intensity marks the thing, and it has, indubitably, a monumental air. If it also repels to a certain extent, it is because of something which we can not designate a defect, but which we must simply recognize as an unlovely streak in the sculptor's habit of conception. Over this group, as over bust after bust in the collection, there hovers an atmosphere as of something primitive and Oriental. You can not call it ugliness. It is grimness, rather, a twist of the imagination that leaves a work of art somehow defiant of sympathy and admiration. It is odd, too, for we have seen things of Mr. Epstein's which, like some bronze from an old Florentine workshop, seemed to wear a garment of impalpable beauty and charm. At this moment there stands in the Scott and Fowles gallery a bronze that he made some time ago of the Duchess of Hamilton. It would be impossible to exaggerate the large, even majestic, quality of the piece, the delicate distinction fused with its grandeur. In what we take to be the more recent works in the present exhibition he has nowhere recaptured that other gracious accent.

"He has developed a change, too—presumably of deliberate choice—which we can not but regret. He has always tended to a certain roughness of surface, but in various pieces in the past we have seen this restrained and counterbalanced. Now it has become something like a mannerism, and it happens to be singularly unfortunate because of the unsympathetic patina he affects. It is, of course, important not to be 'finickin' but a texture can be too cavalierly handled, it can be too rudely granulated, and in the surfaces which Mr. Epstein models such subtle modulations as he may achieve are badly obscured. The play of light upon them is troublous, confusing, where it might better have left them lucid and serene."

About the "Madonna" which we reproduce, Miss E. L. Cary writes in the New York *Times:*

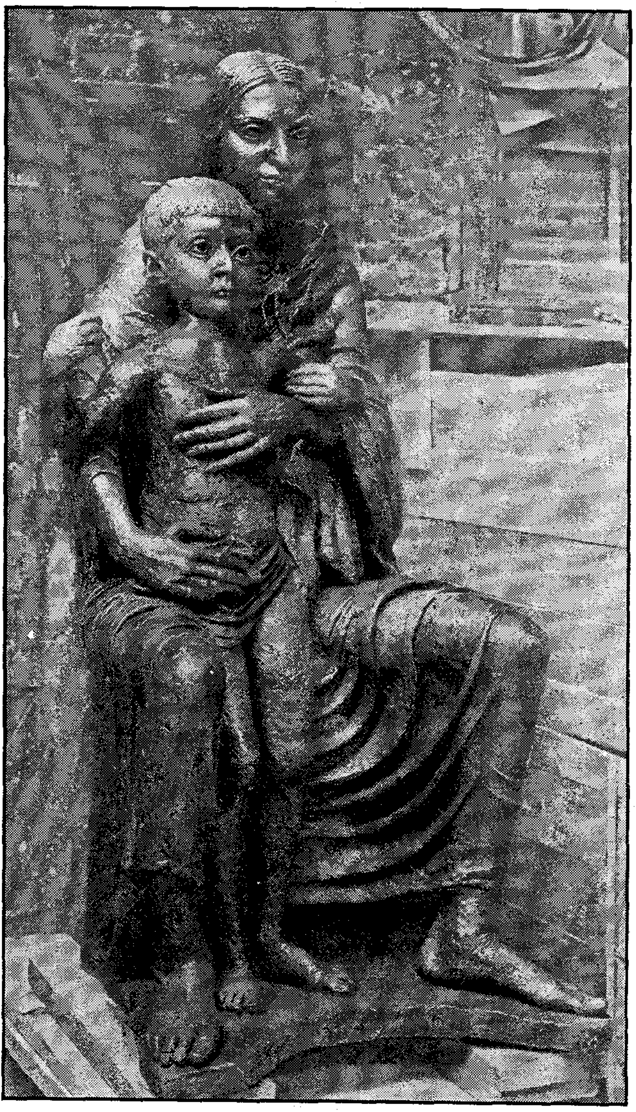
"The 'Madonna and Child,' for which a Hindu woman posed with her boy, is an isolated performance. The head of the woman corresponds, it may be assumed, to an ethnic type, and there is dignity in the great length of limb, the naturalness of the protecting gesture, the absence of self-consciousness in the pose. The overemphasis upon emotional expression, which is the weakness of much of Epstein's sculpture, is replaced by a deeper reading of mood. The swollen, dolorous eyes suggest an inner life profound and intense behind their veil of realism. In this latest of Epstein's achievements the form to a remarkable degree conveys the idea which he has struggled repeatedly to release—the idea of miracle within nature, of nature enhanced to miraculous significance."

Mr. Epstein's early life was full of hardship. He was born on the East Side in New York in 1880, and his first success was gained at the hands of the publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, as their *Authors and Books* sets forth:

"Rising out of the depths to a dominating place in the art world, this rebel against convention has since created many a storm with his daringly original works, notably his memorials to Oscar Wilde in Paris and to W. H. Hudson in London, and by his sculptured 'Christ,' which was sold in England for $10,000 after the critics had praised and denounced it passionately. The same violent difference of opinion, we are told, is likely now to follow his exhibition of half a hundred sculptures in New York, including a 'Madonna and Child' and 'Christ Arisen from the Tomb.'

"In view of Mr. Epstein's present fame, it is interesting to learn that the first work for which he was paid was that of illustrating Hutchins Hapgood's book, 'The Spirit of the Ghetto,' published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company in 1902. It was Hapgood, indeed, who 'discovered' him.

"'When I first met Jacob Epstein,' says Mr. Hapgood, 'he was about twenty years old, and lived in a garret in Hester street. He had never sold or published a sketch, and was very poor indeed. Knocking about the cafés on Grand and Canal Streets, as I did when writing my East Side articles for the old *Commercial Advertiser*, years ago, I heard of Epstein, and met him with several other young painters. One day when I was in his garret studio he showed me a drawing of Emma Goldman, whom he knew at that time. I saw that all his sketches of Hester Street characters—the old apple woman, etc.—were full of vigor and vitality, like himself. So when the publishers accepted "The Spirit of the Ghetto," and told me they wanted an illustrator for the book, I knew Epstein was the man. He was commissioned to make drawings from life in the Jewish quarter, and certainly "The Spirit of the Ghetto" is one of the most truthfully illustrated books in existence. I have always been surprized that so few persons recognized the vitality of this man's work as shown in those illustrations.


EPSTEIN'S ORIENTAL MADONNA

"A moving exemplification of his energized, almost rude, ideas."

"'That was the turning-point in Epstein's career. The Funk & Wagnalls Company paid him $400—a large sum for the young artist at that time—and after receiving it he took the first steamer for Paris, leaving the last few illustrations in the book to be completed by a friend. For some years he studied painting in Paris, but afterward changed to sculpture, and made London his home. It was as a sculptor that he won his reputation, but those early drawings of New York Ghetto life are still remarkable.

"'About the same time that I met him, I recall, Mr. Epstein sold a few drawings to Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century Magazine*, and Mr. Gilder, knowing of my sketches, asked me to write an article to go with the drawings. This I did, but the article, with the illustrations, did not appear until many years afterward, when Epstein had become famous.'

"Mr. Hapgood's 'The Spirit of the Ghetto' was brought out in a revised edition in 1909, and is still as true a picture of New York's East Side life as any of the drawings with which it is illustrated. Collectors are beginning to realize that the early paintings of this book are likely to become very valuable, in view of the furor created by some of the later works of its illustrator."

RELIGION▾AND▾SOCIAL▾SERVICE

LIMITING DIVORCE FOR PRESBYTERIANS

ALARMED BY THE INCREASE IN DIVORCE, the apparent tendency away from monogamy and the consequent breaking-up of the home, generally regarded as the bulwark of civilization, a special committee on marriage and divorce appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church recommends that only the Biblical ground be recognized as cause for divorce, thus eliminating desertion, which is sanctioned in the Westminster Confession as sufficient cause. The report, which has been transmitted to every one of the 10,000 Presbyterian ministers in the United States, and is widely quoted in the press, includes a paper on "The Church and Divorce," by Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, former Moderator of the General Assembly; and a statistical study of marriage and divorce by Dr. William Chalmers Covert of Philadelphia, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. Dr. Macartney finds that "divorce is now competing with death as a dissolver of marriages in the United States of America," and he goes on, in part:

Keystone View photograph

"MONOGAMY IS THE DIVINE PLAN"

Says Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in recommending that his Church recognize only the Biblical ground for divorce.

> "One out of every six marriages ends in the divorce courts. It is easy to demonstrate from history that the increase in divorce, the loosening of family morality, and the breakdown of the sanctity of the home have been the heralds of national decline and decay.
>
> "The attitude of the Church of Christ toward divorce is not a matter of expediency, or of particular application to conditions as they may exist in this or that society or community of men, but loyalty to the spirit and teaching of her divine Founder, Jesus Christ.
>
> "When we turn to ask ourselves just what Christ teaches on marriage and divorce, as represented by His visible Church upon earth, we discover a distressing and humiliating and sometimes perplexing divergence. In general we may say that one great branch of the Christian Church, the Roman Catholic, neither permits nor sanctions divorce upon any ground whatsoever.
>
> "The Protestant Churches are divided into two general parties, the Churches which permit and sanction divorce upon one ground only, adultery, and those which either by creedal statement or by common practise recognize many other grounds. Altho a Protestant of Protestants, a Presbyterian of the Presbyterians, descendant of those who signed the Covenant on the tombs of Edinburgh with their blood from their own veins, I blush when I reflect upon the common practise of a great part of the Protestant Church in regard to divorce and marriage.
>
> "In the Episcopal Church there is a direct inhibition which prevents the priest or rector from marrying others than the innocent party where the divorce has been granted on the ground of adultery. But there is nothing to show that the members of the Episcopal Church who have been married other than as the law of their Church doth allow, are denied the privileges of communicant membership, or if officers of a congregation, are barred from the exercise of the functions of such offices."

On many social questions, says Dr. Macartney, Christ was "almost strangely non-committal. But on the subject of divorce His attitude was quite the reverse." The report goes on:

> "Jesus lays down as truth that monogamy, one man living together with one woman, is the divine and original plan for marriage. Jesus declares that the race started in a monogamous relationship, but through sin fell away from it into polygamy and divorce and kindred corruptions.
>
> "Christ goes back of all temporary legislation and indulgence on the part of Moses and takes His stand upon the great principle and law of human nature with which the world commenced. In the light of this law there can be no such thing as divorce. Man and woman brought together in marriage form a union which is indissoluble, for they have become one flesh."

Two grounds are recognized by the Presbyterian Church as cause for divorce—the Biblical ground and wilful and prolonged desertion. It is proposed to delete this second ground from the chapter on marriage in the Confession of Faith because "such a permission is in conflict with the legislation of Christ, and the meaning of the passage appealed to as Scriptural authority (1 Cor. 7:14-15) is by no means clear, certainly not clear enough to abrogate a teaching of Christ." However, desertion, we are told, is to-day one of the most frequent grounds for divorce in America, and the report tells us: "It is known that in a great many cases so-called desertion is the fruit of conspiracy and collusion. Nothing could be more unfortunate than that a great Protestant Church should seem to sanction this fountain of corruption in our American life." So:

> "Our conclusion is that the New Testament, as revealing the mind of Christ, recognizes but one cause as ground of divorce—adultery. When we go beyond that ground and sanction divorce and remarriage upon other grounds we have parted company with Christ. If a strict adherence to the deliverance of Christ on marriage and divorce seems a severe course to follow when dealing with particular cases, let it be remembered that loyalty to the command of Christ can work but good to mankind in general. The divine laws are not given to us in order that we may indulge ourselves, and the very book which contains the revelation of the law of God exhorts us to deny ourselves and subordinate the pleasures of time to the principles of life everlasting.
>
> "Among those who profess and call themselves Christians the present crisis in social morality calls for a new dedication to the ideals and laws of Christ and a purpose to obey them at any cost. Nothing less than this will have the slightest effect in healing the open sore of humanity. The trouble with our world to-day is a very ancient disease; the vast number of people are, as St. Paul wrote to Timothy centuries ago, 'lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God.'"

The increase of divorce over marriage, referred to in the report of Dr. Covert, was noted in these pages December 3, and there is no present necessity for repetition. We turn to the comment,

FIGHTING FOR GENESIS

Dr. W. B. Riley, President of the Christian Fundamentals Association, who is leading the effort to have antievolution laws passed in every State.

some of which is as sober as the situation is serious to Presbyterians and others. The Macon *Telegraph* thinks the Presbyterians will be consistent if they adopt the committee's recommendation, and says that "it has always been a little strange that denominations professing to be Christian could sanction any other ground than that sanctioned by Christ himself." It may be predicted safely that the General Assembly will adopt the recommendation, believes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press;* "but whether it fails or succeeds, its discussion will have a considerable influence upon the Church. It reveals a distinct effort to refute the charges of laxity which have been leveled against many Protestant churches. Facing a situation which admittedly is serious, the Church at least seeks to find a solution." Saying it does not know what effect the proposed Presbyterian action will have in strengthening marriage and bolstering up the home and family in America, the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes:

> "Probably all Protestant churches lack the authority that actually controls conduct on the part even of their communicants. It may be a shrewd guess that a Presbyterian husband or wife yearning for divorce may abandon Presbyterianism. But for the denomination of Jonathan Edwards there is consistency in such an alteration of the Confession of Faith as the two clergymen are recommending, and in consistency there is always a certain prestige not to be otherwise achieved."

Discussing the confused situation resulting from the diversity of the State laws governing divorce, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments seriously:

> "It is a situation that is rather appalling, considering that it is virtually one of anarchy. Yet it is one that will not clear up until a uniform law prevails throughout the Union, and we despair of that short of a constitutional amendment followed by Congressional legislation. But while couples denied divorce in certain Commonwealths may go to mercenary Nevada, or elsewhere, and while such decrees are accepted as legal, by what authority does a foreign country assume to sever the marital tie knotted in the United States? It is becoming quite fashionable to go to Paris for a divorce. A husband or a wife or both become infatuated with another. They agree to disagree. Regular conspiracy. They cross the ocean and a complaisant judge sets them free—a French jurist actually interfering with our own laws.
>
> "One Commonwealth is obliged, as already said, to respect the decrees of another, but what Commonwealth is obligated to yield to the dictation of any foreign court? It seems to us that this matter ought to be taken up seriously by Pennsylvania, New York, California—by every one of the forty-eight States. This is a layman's view. Perhaps there are legal quibbles that might prevent, but we fail to see why each State could not refuse to recognize a foreign divorce and deal with the offenders as culprits. States may decline to adopt a uniform divorce law, but why should they not at least unite in outlawing foreign divorces? Were they to do so, an end would be put to one constantly growing scandalous proceeding, and that would be some gain."

FORGETTING THE LORD'S SUPPER—The Protestant Church has lost its authority because it fails to observe the Lord's Supper, says a Cincinnati minister, who tells us further, that in some churches no Holy Communion service is held from year to year, notwithstanding that this sacrament is the very foundation of the Church's strength. The Rev. Russell B. Brady, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, who voices the above opinion, also advocates the return of robes for church services, saying in a recent sermon quoted in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, and reprinted in *The Living Church* (Episcopal):

> "It is not very worshipful to watch a minister who has a red tie and uncreased trousers. I have heard the churchgoer deplore the loud suit of the preacher, as well as his habit of stuffing his hands in his pockets, or his thumbs in his vest. I am a lodge man, but personally believe that every bit of lodge jewelry should be covered up during the preaching period. A return to a more respectful preaching of the word of God is needed badly in Methodist churches.
>
> "I also favor the standing during the reading of the Gospel, as well as the attitude of kneeling during prayer.
>
> "As to the Lord's Supper, it has now developed into a mere counter or cafeteria service instead of the religious ceremony of having the minister make use of the silver cup prescribed by Church authorities.
>
> "Protestants must adhere to three things, or they will fade away. These are: A different program of religious education for our children; a greater reverence for God's house; and a symbolic and more reverential type of worship. The majority of Protestants do not go to church at all. Look at our Roman Catholic friends—with a mass every half-hour, they pack their churches to the doors. Still, we hear our Catholic friends criticized because they spend the rest of the day playing baseball or golf. But I would rather have the Protestant attend one church service Sunday and not worry about the way he spends the remainder of the Sabbath. I am glad to see that Protestants are making use of the cross on their churches and are returning to a more churchly type of architecture."

ANTIEVOLUTIONISTS STILL FIGHTING

THE "MONKEY WAR" is still on, tho thirteen States this year have refused to put antievolution laws on their statute books, and one referred such a bill to the Committee on Fish, Game, and Oysters, where it was drowned. But the Fundamentalists have not lost heart, and if they are not to have the Bible in the schools they are determined also that no theory which is contrary to the Genesis account of the creation of man shall remain in the tex-tbooks in tax-supported schools. They are firmly convinced of the righteousness of their cause, and they are fighting in the spirit of the ancient Crusaders. Dr. W. B. Riley, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and President of the Christian Fundamentals Association, is the outstanding figure in this movement, and he tells us in *The Independent*, a Boston weekly, why antievolution laws should be placed on the statute books in every State. He gives us five "predominant" reasons: first, such laws are Constitutional; second, they satisfy a popular demand; third, they are manifestly fair; fourth, they restrict no scientific research; fifth, they form the only method of redress. He cites the fact that the verdict in the Scopes case in Tennessee was upheld by the State Supreme Court, and says that similar decisions have been rendered in other State Supreme Courts and in the United States Supreme Court. As to the popularity of antievolution laws, Dr. Riley says he has debated the subject seventeen times in leading cities, and that, with the single exception of his debate in Chicago, the majorities in his favor ranged from three to one to 150 to one. On the question of fairness we read:

> "The Bible has been forced out of the public schools. Christianity itself has been silenced. The State University used to open its chapel daily with prayers and with the reading of

> Scripture. That is all changed, and we are not in rebellion about it, for we do not believe in the union of Church and State; but when it is proposed to end the teaching of the creative theory, confirmed by Scripture and science alike, and to adopt the evolutionary philosophy which finds confirmation in neither science nor Scripture, then we protest."

If one listens to certain utterances now, writes Dr. Riley, he would imagine this is a fight between intelligence and ignorance, between scientists and hodcarriers, whereas it is a contention between university men and university men. "There is not," declares Dr. Riley, "a man intelligently advocating an antievolution bill in any State in this Union who is not a friend of science and is not also in favor of research. Christianity is the mother of education, the patron and friend of true science, and there is never an instance in history in which she has set herself in opposition." Dr. Riley contradicts the classic examples usually cited to the contrary by saying that the scientists involved were churchmen also, and declares: "But for the Church, science would be in her swaddling clothes, and but for the quarrels of scientist with scientist, the Church would never have been involved in any controversy against any true discovery."

State legislation is declared to be the one and only means of redress, and, says Dr. Riley:

> "This false and infidel philosophy will not flee before the breath of the Church; but the State, constituted as it is of a mighty majority of men who believe that there is a God back of creation, and who hold that the universe is accounted for by His creative acts, has a right to say to its salaried servants: 'You shall not force the Christian philosophy out of our own schools and, contrary to the will of parent and taxpayer alike, impose, instead, your infidel conception upon the minds of children who have not as yet reached their teens, nor even upon the immaturity of boys and girls in high school and college!'"

BRITISH INDIFFERENCE TO RELIGION

RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN EVERY DENOMINATION in England fear, we are told, that indifference to religion is growing so marked as to constitute a definite menace to faith. The fear, we read in the London *Daily Mail*, has sprung from a realization of the fact that everywhere parents are neglecting to teach their children even the merest elements of Christianity. To-day, it is noticed, comparatively few children learn to say their prayers at their mothers' knees, and during the last few years there has been an ominous thinning in the ranks of children who attend Sunday-school. A special committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to inquire into the causes of the insufficient supply of candidates for Holy Orders finds, we read in the columns of the same paper, that:

> "In many homes the children of the present generation are brought up either in a non-religious atmosphere or in an atmosphere of comparative indifference to religion.
>
> "We believe that the supply of candidates will not become really abundant until churchmen give to religion a far larger place in family life, and show far greater care than many of them do now for the education of their children in religious principles. When there is a revival of religion in the home we may expect to find boys more ready to consider the call to the ministry."

This anxiety in regard to the place of religion in the life of the nation is being deepened by what is considered a rapidly spreading disregard for Sunday as a day of which some portion at least should be devoted to worship. It is felt, we read, that those parents who make Sunday an entirely secular holiday—a day passed without a thought of religion—are encouraging their children to grow up into godless men and women, ultimately to form a nation of atheists. Reading further in *The Daily Mail*, we learn that an official at Church House, Westminster, says that between 1923 and 1925 the number of children attending Church of England Sunday-schools dropt from 1,946,771 to 1,895,753—a decrease of 51,018. Speaking in the language of the street, the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Frank Theodore Woods, asks why it is that "the idea of God cuts no ice in these days." Replying in *The Daily Mail*, he says:

> "One reason why the idea of God cuts no ice is that the idea itself is so flimsy, so uninformed, so futile. People forget that for nineteen centuries a society has been in existence whose prime task has been to learn God in the light of Christ; that its fundamental conclusions are embodied in the New Testament; and that those conclusions are attested by an unending and ever-increasing number of persons who have staked their lives on the chance that the New Testament idea of God is the true one, and have found it work.
>
> "Not a God who can only express Himself in the processes of nature. He does that. But a God who is outside man as well as inside man, infinitely wonderful, yet knowable and lovable, and aggressively anxious for fellowship with man.
>
> "In the long run it is this idea of God, and this alone, which can supply the unfailing motive for all moral progress and social reform. It was the other-worldliness of the social reformers of the nineteenth century which impelled them to their often discouraging task. Ask them if it was not so—Wilberforce, Shaftesbury, Elizabeth Fry, Charles Kingsley, William Booth, and many another. It was because they had such a tremendous belief in the other world that they worked so hard for this one.
>
> "With that idea they cut the ice of the frigid conservatism and unbending apathy in which that generation was bound. This idea can supply the only vital assets of the twentieth century—the will to peace among nations, the will to justice among classes, the will to fellowship in industry.
>
> "To interpret such a God is the Church's task. She has failed, and she has succeeded. On her capacity for the enterprise depends her own future and the future of the world. And only God can give it. For the idea of God is LOVE."

No doubt, comments *The Daily Mail*, which has published a number of statements from churchmen in which there is general agreement that indifference to religion is increasing, these churchmen speak with knowledge and authority. "It is no secret that, in recent years, most of the Christian churches have ceased to attract the great mass of the people as they did in medieval times or three or four centuries ago. It is often maintained that their forms of worship and ceremonies are out of date, and no longer mean anything to most of the community."

> "But even those who are most pessimistic about the present outlook will agree that there is no aggressive atheism in this country, as such atheism exists in Moscow or in some other parts of the Continent.
>
> "That the Churches have ceased to attract is, however, nothing very new. The same complaint has been heard for the last forty years at brief intervals. And the signs are not all dispiriting. The very violence of the controversy about the new Prayer-book points to the strength of the convictions which are entertained by churchmen. People do not show such heat unless they believe.
>
> "It is also possible that the forms of religious expression are changing. The extraordinary popularity of wireless religious services—especially of our cathedral services when broadcast—does not suggest any antagonism to faith. As the Bishop of Woolwich has pointed out, these wireless services are an incalculable boon to the aged and sick. It is also probable that they reach many who would never have dreamed of going to church. Tho something is missed by those who are not present in person in the church or cathedral, the beauty and nobility of the great religious services are influences which speak to the heart and make an immortal appeal.
>
> "The methods of the twentieth century are not necessarily the methods of the tenth century. By wireless and by the newspaper it is possible for the religious teacher to reach multitudes—to speak to millions every week. The popularity of the sermon may have declined, but the religious thinker who has something to say is more than ever listened to with eagerness, and has an unrivaled platform open to him.
>
> "And this is as it should be. The disappearance of the churches as a public influence and as the result of the decay of religion would be an immense disaster. Civilization itself rests to an extent which is not always clearly realized on the ideals which are bound up with the kingdom of heaven. The belief in the reason of the world order, or, in religious language, in the wisdom and justice of God, is something with which man in his earthly state can not dispense without risk of sinking abidingly in the moral scale."

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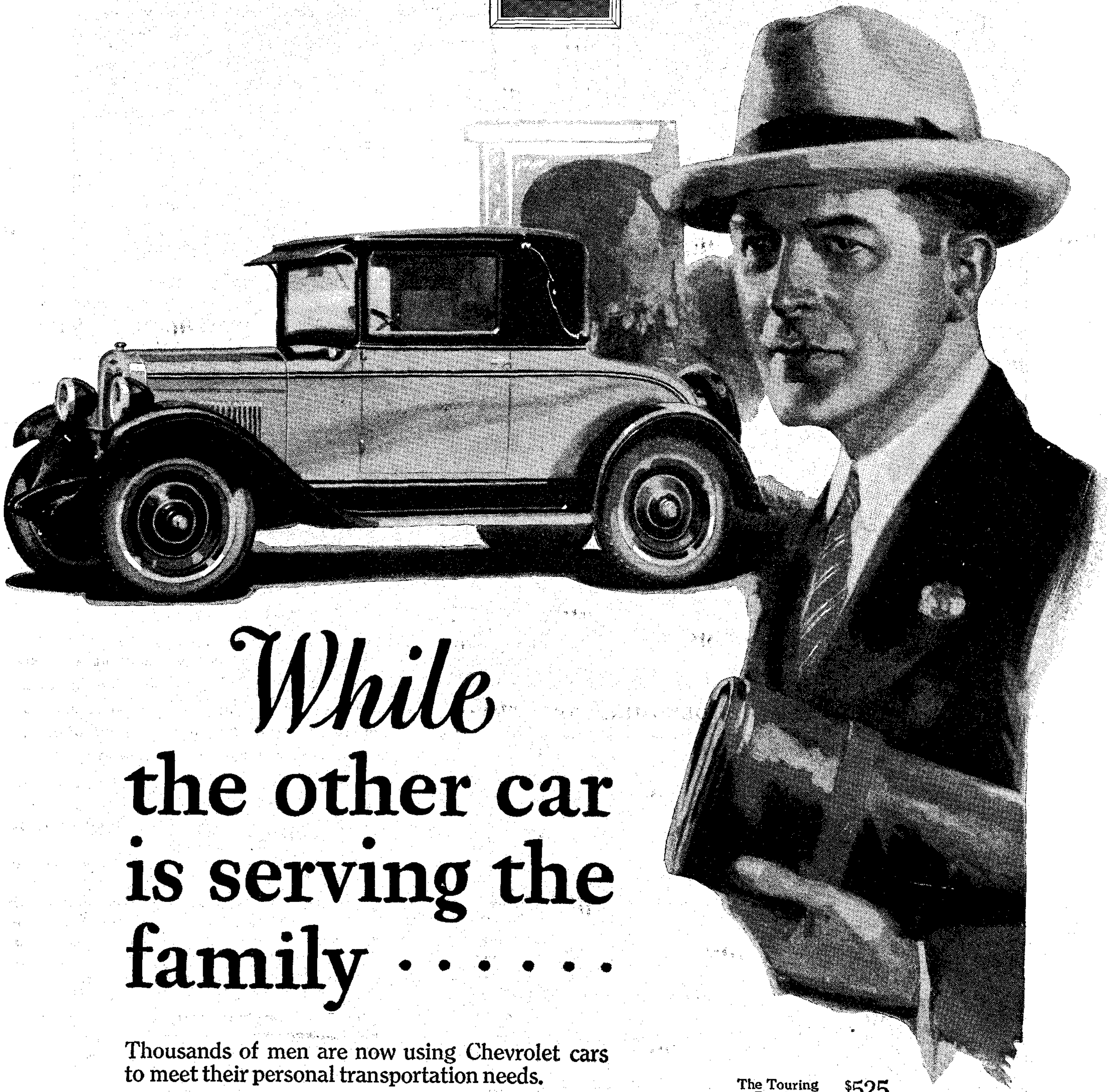

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

MR. PALMER has spoken to us before, but never, we think, so felicitously as here in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

NEW HOPE FOR SOME

By Herbert E. Palmer

(In Irish mythology the Fairies are not only fallen, outcast angels, but also lonely spirits between two worlds, since they were not bad enough to find a home in hell. Insects are their servants.)

When I am no more thought of,
Though I'm little thought of now,
When nobody will praise me,
And nobody will bow,
I'll creep into the garden upon my hands and knees
And sing a song of Jesus beneath the currant trees;
And each shiny bug and beetle, the earwigs and the snails,
Those little outlaw people whom not a tongue bewails,
Those glinty outlaw people who neither laugh nor cry,
Perpetual as the dust-motes and lonely as the sky,
Will run and tell the fairies that here's the Voice of Pain
To hew a way to Heaven and get them home again,
Will run and tell the fairies that here's the thing they craved,
That nought and nought make twenty, and strangest folk are saved,
Will throng upon my shoulders and swarm across my knees,
And crown me King of Magic beneath the currant trees.

Two poems are here, one a translation, the other inspired by the Japanese. The first, appearing in *The Stratford Magazine* (Boston) in the translation by Denzel Carr, was written by a claimant for the throne, about to be executed. He was born in 663 A. D. The second printed under "The Lantern" of the New York *Herald Tribune*, is by one of our younger Americans:

BY THE SEA

By Ohotuno Ozi

Blossoms are falling . . .
A fairy mist
Hides the sea.
Wild geese are calling
To Her I kissed . . .
And to me!

Shadows are creeping
To me so near;
My heart is sore:
Wild geese are weeping,
For I next year
Shall be no more!

AFTER THE JAPANESE

By Hardwick Nevin

Beauty moaning in the dust,
Hidden under forest ferns;
Summer, calling from the rust
Of marble urns.

Autumn blowing down the skies,
Dead leaves on the drifting years;
Beauty, filling up the eyes
With sudden tears.

Winter of all silent things,
Falling snow at evening hush—
Beauty leaving, with the wings
Of the last thrush.

Tho the author claims originality, we can not fail to hear something of *Bottom the Weaver* in this. If it be the heralding of a new fad, the *Outlook* (London) is furnishing us with a warning:

HARVEST MOON

(A Poem in the Newest Manner)

By F. C. Owlett

Thou Moon of Moons!
Vast, sanguinary, globular!
Yea, very round and gory!
Like a brisket of beef,
Underdone brisket,
Voyaging through the Firmament.
Monstrous and ineluctable Moon!
Thy countenance choleric,
Apostolic,
Bucolic,
Carbolic,
Diabolic,
Apoplectic,
Sets my perishing soul on fire!
A lunacy of fierce delight torments me,
Tickles me to the marrow;
I pant—
I gasp—
I cry aloud for Thee—
O ruddy Moon!

An unfamiliar name is the Swedish poet Fröding, but called among his people "the greatest lyric poet of his age." His poems, now translated under the title "Guitar and Concertina" (George Allen and Unwin, London) contain this:

WHAT IS TRUTH

By Gustav Froding

"What then is truth?"—From Pilate came the question:
Echo replied: from those sealed lips came forth
No word; but with the answer to the riddle
The Nazarene went down beneath the earth.

But, God be praised, we have with us Professors
To whom all knowledge of the truth is clear;
Legion their name—so many are the answers
Have reached by now the doubting Roman's ear.

Strange, though, that Truth, the one and undivided,
So marvelously doth vary hue and shape,
That what is truth in Berlin or in Jena
At Heidelberg is but an idle jape.

It minds me of Prince Hamlet and Polonius,
And the chameleon cloud—you know the tale:
"Do you see yonder cloud so like a weasel?—
So like a camel?—Very like a whale!"

Prohibition need not blind us to the whimsical human nature of a poem like this in the Chicago *Tribune*'s column, "A Line o' Type or Two":

BEGGAR'S TASTE

By E. Leslie Spaulding

One day as I was walking
Down the old Kent Road,
I met a little beggar man
Who bore a heavy load.

He had a hump upon his back,
He dragged a withered leg,
One eye was out, one hand was gone,
What could he do but beg?

I felt so sorry for him
That I gave him half a crown,
I said, "Where are you going, mate?"
Said he, "To London Town."

"And when you get to London,
What are you going to do?
For London Town is crowded
With derelicts like you."

"Oh, when I get to London,
I'll find a vacant seat
In front o' Princes Theater
At top o' Endel street.

"And when the day is over,
And my 'at is full o' pence,
Rain o' the city's pity
In 'er benevolence,

"Why then I'll go to Kemble's 'Ead
And down a glass o' gin,
The landlord 'e'll say, 'Cheerio,
There, 'Arry, where you bin?'

"It's little pleasure such as me
Get out o' life . . . I cling
'Cause liquor tastes as good to me
As it does to the King!"

The writer withholds a moral unless we find it implicit, but we must confess that transmigration improves some. This from the London *Spectator:*

THE GREEN WOODPECKER

By Barbara Euphan Todd

There was an old woman, so I've been told,
Who carried more gossip than she could hold:
She was terribly smart and she used to prink
In emerald gowns, and her hats were pink.
Her knobbledy knuckles were worn quite sore
Through tapping the paint of a neighbor's door—
"Tippety tap! Tippety tap!
Haven't you heard about Mrs. Yap?
Tappety tip! Tappety tip!
They say her nephew is *such* a rip!"

Now who in a village could yet refuse
To welcome the bringer of naughty news?
And who, in a cottage on earth, refrain
From asking a gossip to call again?
No wonder her knuckles were sore: when those
Were riddled past rapping she used her nose—
"Tippety tap! Tippety tap!
They say Miss Milligan likes her drap!
Tappety tip! Tappety tip!
I've heard her sister can take a sip!"

She yammered all day till—I've heard it said—
Her tongue was stretched to a writhing thread,
And her nose, through tapping, grew hard as teak,
Till, lengthened by prying, it turned to beak.
But still she would tattle of things to scorch
Respectable ears in her neighbor's porch—
"Tippety tap! Tippety tap!
They say Miss Meadows has set her cap!
Tappety tip! Tappety tip!
There's many a slip 'twixt cap and lip!"

Then some one at last, but I don't know who,
Clapped magical hands and away she flew
More swiftly than news, and it's said that she
Still carries a message from tree to tree,
And, burdened with gossip as aye before,
She taps at the bark of a dryad's door—
"Tippety tap! Tippety tap!
The birch is quickened with rising sap!
Tappety tip! Tappety tip!
A bumble clings to the bluebell's lip!"

Oh! long may she flutter and prink and preen
Her suitable feathers of Lincoln green,
And long may she gossip, who's grown so wise,
Of goldeny shadows and azure skies:
And long may she ruffle her crimson crest,
And laugh at the fashions of trees, new-dressed—
"Tippety tap! Tippety tap!
The blackcap's courting a maid blackcap!
Tappety tip! Tappety tip!
I know of an egg that is going to chip!"

Smiling lips may reveal clean white teeth – BUT

Pyorrhea's Victims are 4 out of 5
Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF
R.J. Forhan D.D.S.
NEW YORK
Specialist in
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION
UNDER AUTHORITY OF
FORHAN CO. INC.
NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

With a lavish hand nature bestows on us happiness and the glorious good health to enjoy life. But to keep these priceless treasures requires the utmost care. For always lurking in the background is a sinister foe waiting patiently for the chance to take its toll. It is dread Pyorrhea.

Even when smiling lips reveal teeth of flashing whiteness, Pyorrhea may be launching its attack. Clean, white teeth are not the pledge of security. Gums must be kept firm, alive and healthy.

Unaware of this fact, perhaps a bit careless, 4 persons out of 5 after forty and thousands younger surrender health to Pyorrhea . . . A needless sacrifice.

Don't Fear These Unfair Odds

By merely following a simple regime you can safeguard good health and also keep your teeth sound and gleaming white.

See your dentist at least once every six months. Have him examine teeth and gums, thoroughly. And start using Forhan's for the Gums, today!

As a dentifrice alone you would prefer Forhan's. Without the use of harsh abrasives it keeps teeth clean and white. It protects them from acids which cause decay.

And in addition, it does more than an ordinary dentifrice. It firms gums and keeps them healthy, helping them to resist Pyorrhea.

The formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., for many years a Pyorrhea specialist, this dentifrice is compounded with the correct percentage of Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid used by dentists in the treatment of Pyorrhetic conditions.

Don't wait for danger signs, for gums to bleed, for teeth to loosen in their sockets and perhaps fall out. Start using Forhan's for the Gums, regularly, morning and night. As health insurance, teach your children this good habit. They'll thank you in later years. Get Forhan's for the Gums from your druggist, today—35c and 60c. Forhan Company, New York.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

It's a Success

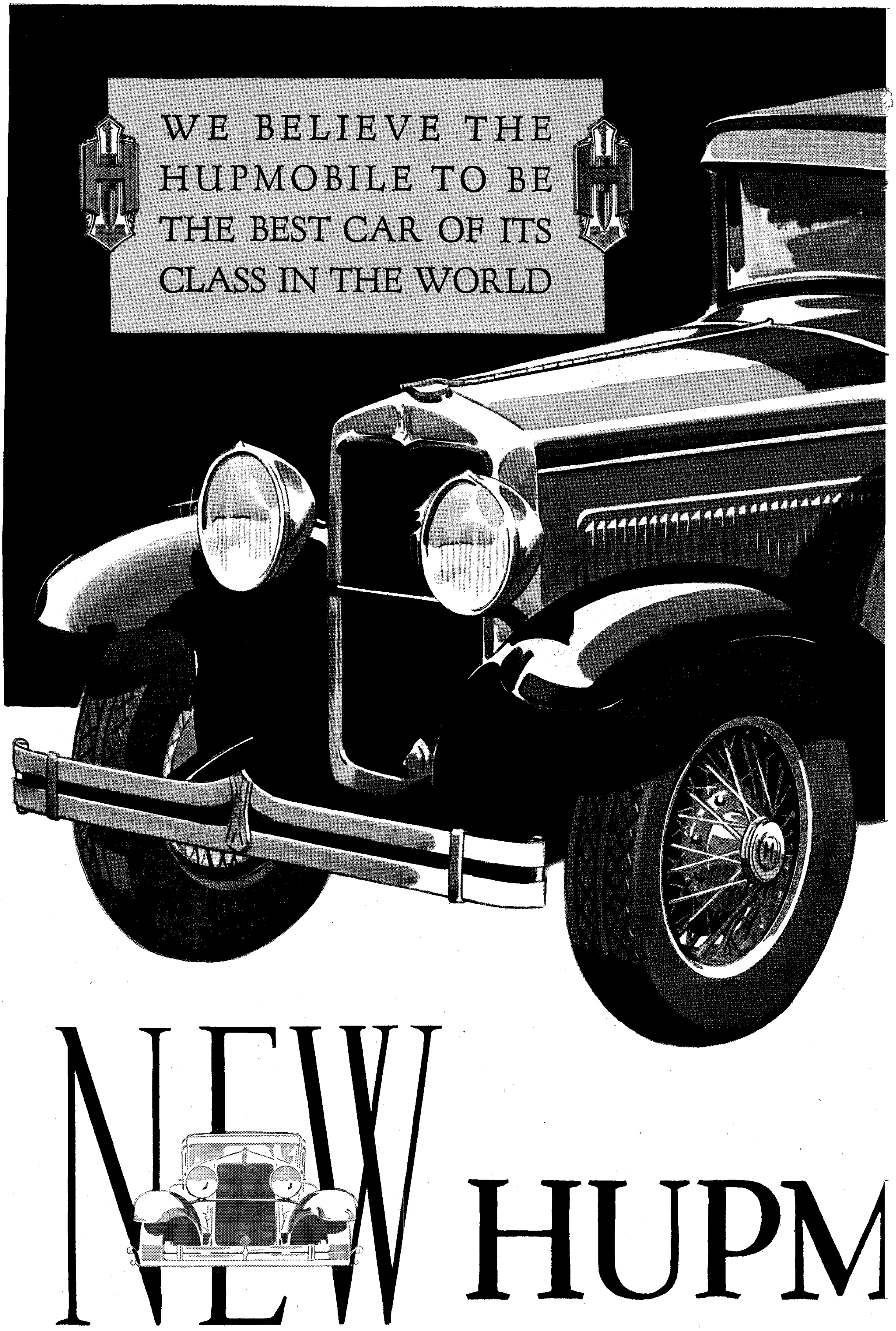
The morning and night use of Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant is spreading fast. It supplements the dentifrice in the correct practice of oral hygiene. It removes bad after-taste (especially common among smokers) by cutting and neutralizing the after-taste effect in the mouth. It is powerful, refreshing, and safe. Keeps breath sweet without use of a strong telltale odor. Try it. 35c and 60c in bottles.

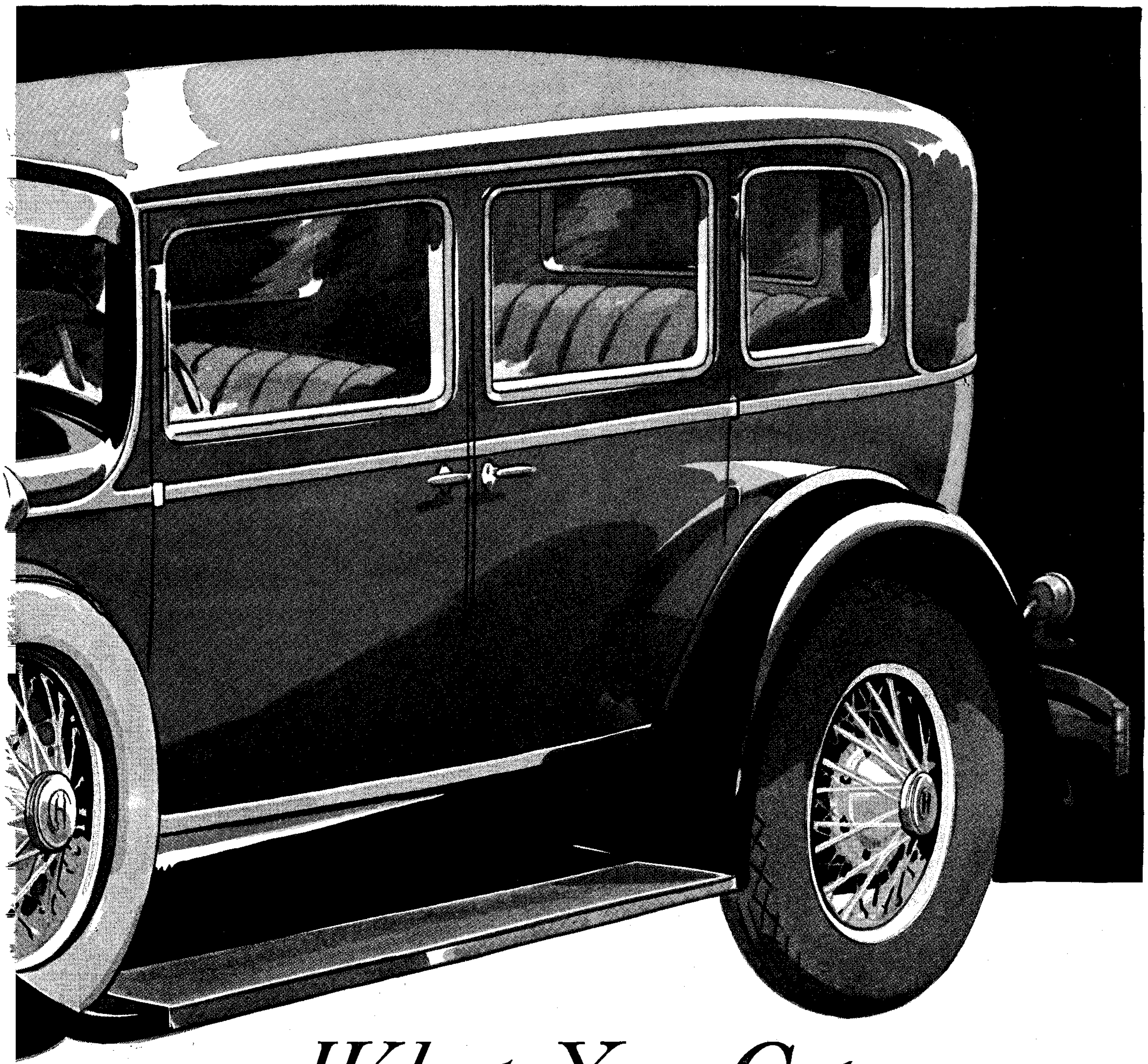
Make This 10 Day Test

Lazy, underworked gums invite all sorts of trouble. Just as an athlete's muscles must be rubbed and kneaded, so must gums be exercised to remain firm and disease-free. Forhan's for the Gums is effective for massaging the gums. Make this 10 day test: Morning and night, after brushing your teeth, massage your gums with Forhan's following closely the directions in the booklet that comes with each tube . . . See how much better they look and feel!

Forhan's *for the gums*

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA


WE BELIEVE THE HUPMOBILE TO BE THE BEST CAR OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD
NEW HUPM



What You Get

ew of the many features in the new Hupmobile *1928* Six which make vital contribution to performance,
venience and safety. The fundamentals which have been proved and improved for years, remain unchanged.

upmobile-Midland (Steeldraulic) Brakes. ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch clear-
an release prevents drag, saves power, assists getaway.)

ne—more power. (Brilliant performance in hill-climb-
ı and speed.)

ure lubrication to piston pins. (Positive oiling instead of
or splash.)

tented device prevents carbon formation on valve stems
es.

gs shackled at spring horn. (Steering much easier.)

6. Tailored form-fitting cushions. (A new idea and an entirely new comfort in motor car seating.)

7. Adjustable steering wheel. (Comfortable control for tall, average, and short individuals.)

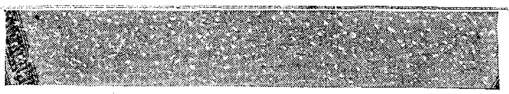
8. Lower center of gravity. (But no lessening of head room or road clearance, due to double drop frame.)

9. Non-shattering safety glass at slight extra cost. Non-glare; non-steaming; does not hold snow.

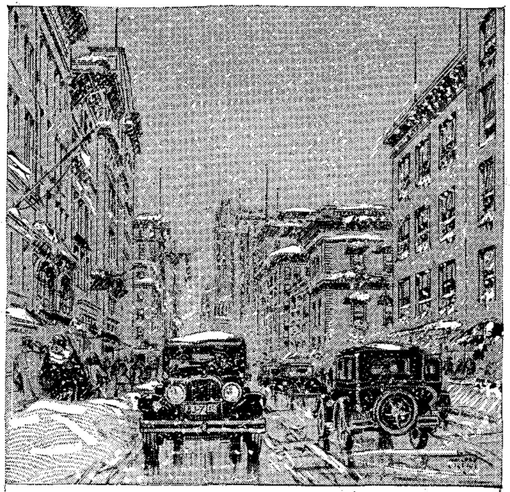
Twenty-four Standard and Custom-equipped body styles, ranging in price from $1335 to $1555, f. o. b. Detroit, plus revenue tax.

BILE *1928* SIX

Why *changed* motoring conditions demand a new margin of safety



Winter dangers lurk in "light oils"



How easy starting may cause lubrication troubles

Today the indiscriminate use of extra-light oils in winter to permit easy starting brings new dangers.

The yearly mileage of the average car is far greater today than it was a few years ago, and this extra mileage is largely *winter* mileage.

Would you deliberately increase your engine wear to permit easy starting? No. But you may if you carelessly accept any "light oil" offered you merely because it gives easier starting in cold weather.

Many such oils are offered today. While they may make starting easier, they fall seriously short in providing the margin of safety necessary to prevent dangerous gasoline dilution of the lubricating oil.

Too thin an oil fails to seal your piston rings adequately. The free use of the choke in starting brings extra gasoline into the combustion chambers. On compression and explosion strokes much of this raw gasoline is forced past the rings into the oil supply in the crankcase.

Then comes extra wear—serious wear—costly wear.

Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic is especially manufactured to meet this problem of winter lubrication in most cars. Although fluid enough to provide easy starting, it has an exceptional richness that gives unusual protection against gasoline dilution.

Mobiloil Arctic has the full rich body and character that will resist dangerous dilution and provide thorough lubrication for all friction surfaces.

Mobiloil Arctic will circulate freely in your engine on the coldest days.

The winter lubricating advice of the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart is approved by 182 manufacturers of automobiles and motor trucks.

With freezing weather at hand, it will pay you, (1) to drain off the used oil from your crankcase and (2) refill with the correct grade of Mobiloil—usually Mobiloil Arctic (see Chart at the left).

A single week of incorrect winter lubrication may easily cost you more than a whole year's supply of Mobiloil.

Keep a supply of Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic on hand in your own garage. The 10-gallon drum or 5-gallon tipper box are convenient packages and afford about a season's supply. For touring or emergency use, the sealed quart cans are excellent as they can be carried in your car, ready for use at all times.

SPECIAL WINTER CHART

Mobiloil Arctic

should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked*.

PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn *all except Models 4-44 & 6-66*	*	*	*	*
Buick	*	*	*	*
Cadillac	*	*	*	*
Chandler *except Special Six*	*	*	*	*
Chevrolet	*	*	*	*
Chrysler *4-cyl.*	*	*	*	
Dodge Brothers	*	*	*	*
Elcar *all except Models 6-65 & 4 cyls.*	*	*	*	*
Erskine	*			
Essex	*	*	*	*
Flint	*	*	*	*
Hudson	*	*	*	*
Hupmobile	*	*	*	*
Jordan	*	*	*	*
La Salle	*			
Locomobile	*	*	*	*
Marmon *8-cyl.*	*			
Moon	*	*	*	*
Nash	*	*	*	*
Oakland	*	*	*	*
Oldsmobile	*	*	*	*
Overland & Overland Whippet	*	*	*	*
Packard Six	*	*	*	
" Eight	*	*	*	*
Paige	*	*	*	*
Peerless *Models 60, 80 & Eight*	*	*	*	*
Pontiac	*	*		
Reo	*	*	*	*
Star	*	*	*	*
Studebaker	*	*	*	*
Velie	*	*	*	*
Willys-Knight	*	*	*	*

If your car is not listed above, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart at Mobiloil dealers' for your winter grade of Mobiloil.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Arctic

VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE SHOEMAKER WHO MADE COOLIDGE PRESIDENT

"IF IT WERE NOT FOR YOU, I should not be here," Calvin Coolidge wrote to his shoemaker friend, Jim Lucey, in one of the first letters that went out from the White House after he became President. He penned it with his own hand, and it now hangs in the little parlor of Jim Lucey's home in Northampton, Massachusetts, a memento of a friendship that has been called "unique among the eminent and the wise of to-day." The story of this friendship is now told for the first time by James Montgomery in the initial number of a brand-new magazine called *Personality.* Jim Lucey's name is not in the red books of the great, nor in the blue books of the elect, Mr. Montgomery remarks, but he has the honor of being quoted frequently by a live President, with the remark, "Yes, as Jim Lucey used to say—" And the shoemaker, pegging away on his bench, returns the compliment. "Yes," he sometimes observes, "as Calvin Coolidge used to say—" But let the *Personality* writer tell the story, for he tells it well:

Keystone View photograph

THE COBBLER'S DISCIPLE

Young Calvin Coolidge proved his superior quality by appreciating Jim Lucey's wisdom, and also by winning his good opinion.

The shoemaker's shop stands on a quiet corner of Gothic Street in the Massachusetts college town, half below the sidewalk and half above it. Upon the glass door is the outline of a faded boot and a vanishing shoe. Even the legend "James Lucey" has been almost worn away. Inside and near the window, a shoe on his knee, a hammer in his hand, sits the master. He has pegged shoes forty years since he came over from County Kerry, and no more than one glance is needed to understand why he should be the friend of the President. Men with the head and eyes of Jim Lucey have been declaiming wisdom since Diogenes lectured from his tub and Socrates paced the Athenian colonnade. Give Jim Lucey a mantle and a colonnade to pace, his disciples following behind, and he would make as impressive a sage as any.

Mr. Lucey, the philosopher, is a man who has educated himself between tapping shoes and observing life. He has a nice perception for the shadings of English speech, as seems appropriate when a man has spent his days looking after the soles of a whole college generation. Around him on the walls, mixed with strips of leather, bunches of shoelaces and last year's calendar, are scraps of paper filed upon convenient nails. On these scraps are lessons in diction, written out and studied as chance permits. In one corner is a whole pile of the shoemaker's poems—and not such bad poems—for it must be recorded that this sage of the bench also strums the lyre.

He has a blue-gray Irish eye, a square chin, and a direct glance. The eyes are kindly, wise, and confident. Anybody would say that here was a man who had met life's troubles as they came and never asked for quarter.

So Jim Lucey, we gather, is a shoemaker who makes the visitor feel that he has come into a presence. And Mr. Montgomery says this impression was deepened as he listened to Mr. Lucey's simple account of this rare friendship:

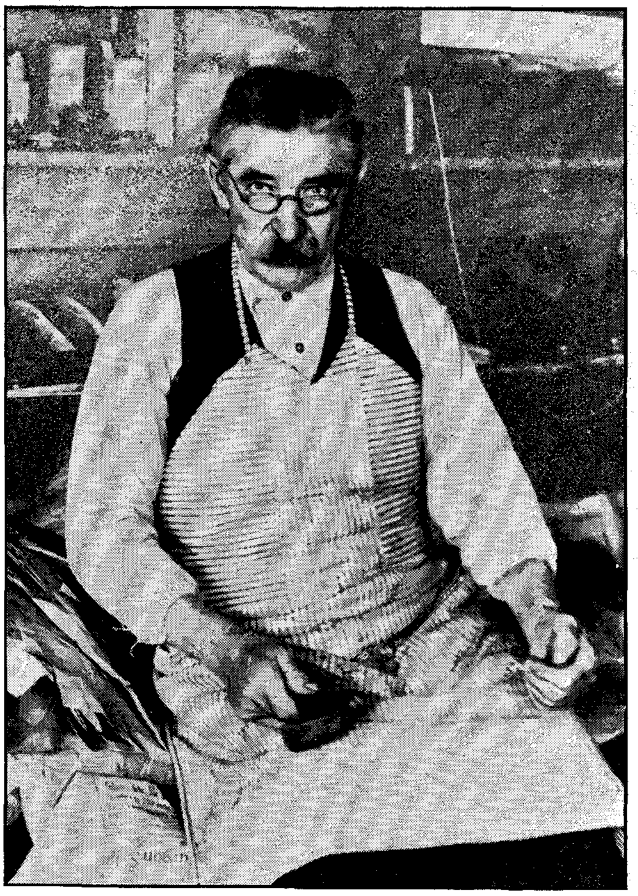
"It will be thirty-four years this November since Calvin Coolidge came down those steps," he said, reminiscently, making one suspect that he also might have recorded the hour in the big book of his mind. "He came with two other boys, all of them from Amherst. They had been in the hardware store, asking for a shoemaker, and a friend of mine said, 'Take your shoes to Jim Lucey, over on Gothic Street, and he will do a good job.' You see, I have always believed in good work, but—there, there, I must stick to my last.

"So they came in and two of them had shoes under their arms. They asked about the work, and I gave them prices. Then this little fellow, Coolidge, that I had hardly noticed before, wanted to know if I could fix a rip in his shoe while he waited. Maybe he didn't have another pair. Anyway, I told him to sit down, and went to work.

"The other boys began arguing about something they had heard in their lectures that day. Being an argumentative man myself—at least, my wife always said so—I worked and listened. They grew pretty hot about the matter, and one of them turned to Coolidge, asking, 'Red, you settle this; you know more about it than we do.' But he did not want to be the judge. They insisted until he finally answered, 'Well, you are both wrong.'

"I stopt work a moment to look at him. 'What manner of youth is this?' I thought, 'this little fellow with the red head and the skeleton body?' Of course, his head was not a real Irish red, such as I have seen, but it tended that way. The boys wanted his proofs, and he gave them, slowly and reluctantly. They quit arguing to listen, and seemed convinced. I looked at him pretty hard myself. He wasn't any beauty, but he had a good way about him, and I always have liked men with a manner. When the three left, I clapped him on the shoulder, saying, 'Come again, my lad; we'll talk some more.'"

Thus began a friendship that has continued down to the present



PHILOSOPHER AND ORACLE TO A FUTURE PRESIDENT

"As Jim Lucey used to say," Mr. Coolidge often recalls; and sometimes the homiletic cobbler compliments his former young disciple with the phrase, "As Calvin Coolidge used to say."

day, growing warmer as the years have passed. One of the first letters President Coolidge wrote after his induction into office went to the shoemaker:

MY DEAR MR. LUCEY:

Not often do I see you or write you, but I want you to know that if it were not for you, I should not be here, and I want to tell you how much I love you.

Do not work too much now, and try to enjoy yourself in your well-earned leisure of age. Yours Sincerely,
CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Jim Lucey had never suspected that he had the making of a President in his hands, we are told, but Mr. Coolidge believes now that such was the case. At any rate, after that first visit, youth sat often at the feet of wisdom in the shoemaker's shop, the interviewer relates, continuing:

"Red" Coolidge was a likable young man, and the philosopher of the bench discoursed largely for his instruction.

"What did you talk about in those days?" I asked him.

He furrowed his gray brows and stroked a stubby chin before answering:

"Well, as I told you, I am a talkative man. And Calvin was a listener, a mighty good listener. He used to sit right on that chair—the broken one I intend to get mended, only I haven't had the time. Both of us were interested in history, especially American history. He burrowed into constitutional law, and sometimes would ask my judgment about his conclusions.

"Think of that, a shoemaker discussing law! Why, I came to feel like a lawyer myself, and read many books to keep up with him.

"But we talked about many other things as well. Life itself is an absorbing subject for any man to discuss. I suppose I gave him all of my rules about living. Customers would come in, and I would go on with my work as we talked. He certainly was a good listener, and you know how it is when a talker like myself finds a listener. Public affairs and public men interested both of us. There were not many current matters that we failed to take up. And I realized that here was a most unusual young man. I had never met one exactly like him. No, I never had any ideas about his becoming President, but I predicted that he would go far.

"Calvin had depth, a serious purpose, that often imprest and sometimes amazed me. He never forgot anything, and he seemed to have a little knowledge of almost any subject. Often I would be groping for a fact or a thought, and he would supply it, in his easy quiet way. He was a shy young fellow, too; so shy and modest that he hardly ever spoke unless I asked him a question."

"So you got to be close friends?"

The shoemaker paused, his hammer raised, and put a question of his own.

"What do you understand friendship to mean?" he inquired.

"Well, you know what Plato says—"

"Yes, but I want your definition."

"I should say that it was a condition of perfect trust."

"Not a bad answer," Mr. Lucey observed. "But I think friendship is all of that and something more besides. It means understanding and mutual help as well. I don't know how much help I was to the young fellow, but I liked him, and wanted to see him get ahead. I always had an idea he was lonely. I don't think I ever saw him with a girl, and that was before the day everybody went in for athletics. He never talked about himself, tho I gathered that his people were not too well off. One thing I remember about him, he spoke tenderly of his mother, how she had advised him and pushed him along. And do you know, it was not until years afterward that I learned she was his stepmother."

The devotion of young Coolidge to law and history had one important result early in his career, for Mr. Montgomery tells us:

He had entered Amherst in 1891, and during his senior year took part in a national contest among college men for an essay on "The Principles of the War for American Independence." Perhaps no other young man in the country had had better preparation. But a contest of such scope brought forth the best efforts of many students. Announcement of the award did not take place until he had left Amherst and begun to study law in the offices of Hammond & Field, Northampton attorneys. One day an item appeared in the Springfield *Republican* announcing that Calvin Coolidge had won the national essay contest. Judge Field went over to his desk and asked:

"'Calvin, is that you?'

"'Yes.'

"'Where's the medal?'

"'Here,' opening a drawer.

"'Why didn't you say something about it?'

"'I didn't think it important.'

"'Have you told your father?'

"'No; would you?'"

It was not long after the Coolidge advent in Northampton until he began to consider political life. This problem was laid before Mr. Lucey, along with others of the budding career. He undertook political tutelage in addition to his ordinary rôle of philosopher and guide. In State and national affairs Northampton could be depended upon to vote Republican, but locally the political complexion was uncertain. Therefore, the first Coolidge venture in 1899 was attended by all the uncertainties of a fledgling effort. He ran for the City Council—and won.

How much that election pleased the shoemaker may be imagined. Perhaps no other victory in the Coolidge career ever meant so much to either man as on the day they foregathered by the work-bench to talk things over. A definite change in the Coolidge fortunes had come about. No longer was he merely one of the town's younger lawyers, but a de facto official, a man with a position. Other victories were in store.

To which Jim Lucey adds:

"Calvin was a great vote getter. How did he do it? Blest if I know, but he got them. Everybody wondered how. He was not a mixer, a joiner, or a back-slapper. I doubt that he ever slapped a back in his life. It did not come natural to him. Neither did he speak very much; only when he had to say something, and then it was to the point. But the party soon learned that he was a vote getter. He was City Solicitor in 1900 and Clerk of the Court in 1904. I could see that the party was getting ready to give him a real chance. It came in 1906, when he was put up for the Legislature.

What an election we had! A strong Democrat ran against Calvin, so strong that I thought for a while we never would get enough votes on our side. And no man worked for him any harder than I did. Every night and morning, and here all day, I talked to the voters. When we finally went to the polls he was elected by thirty-six votes. I might say that I elected him myself, because I got many more than thirty-six votes. Maybe that was what he meant in his letter—saying that he would not be where he is to-day if it hadn't been for me."

But the President probably meant a number of things besides, remarks Mr. Montgomery, as he goes on to sketch Mr. Coolidge's rise to the State Senate, and to quote the shoemaker again, as follows:

"Calvin was a hard-working, saving man. I have read somewhere about the kind of shoes he used to order from me. But that is a mistake. I never made a pair of shoes for him until he was in the White House. And I will tell you why—he couldn't afford them. I don't believe he ever paid more than five dollars for a pair of shoes in Northampton. They were repaired often, as long as they would stand it. Calvin spent mighty little on himself, but after he married I noticed that he always wanted his wife to have a pretty dress. That was his way—to go without himself, but anything for her, if she wanted it.

"Well, many people around here said that he had about reached the top of his bent when he went to the Senate. But I told them, 'No, you watch Calvin; he is going to rise high in the world.' Over in Boston they made him President of the Senate, then Lieutenant-Governor, and Governor at last, in 1918. Of course you know about the police strike. It gave him a chance to show the stuff he was made from. No man who had studied as much constitutional law as Calvin could have any doubt about the right thing to do. I think he exprest the whole matter in his reply to Gompers, 'There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time.' Wouldn't you call that a statesmanlike declaration?"

The Boston incident made Calvin Coolidge a national figure, Mr. Montgomery reminds us, and then he recalls the nomination of President Harding and the scene that settled the choice of Vice-President—thus:

It was late Saturday and the crowded convention hall a hot, uncomfortable place. Delegates were pleading with party managers to make an end that day and let them go home. By consent it seemed that Senator Lenroot was to be the Vice-Presidential choice. On the verge of a roll-call an Oregon delegate got on his feet shouting, "Coolidge! Coolidge! Oregon stands for Coolidge." There had been labor troubles, I. W. W. difficulties on the Pacific coast. Oregon wanted a man such as the Massachusetts Governor. The roll-call started, and long before the end he had been nominated.

The rest of the story is familiar history.

A Miracle for a Quarter

A GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT
NATIONAL MAZDA
LAMPS
NATIONAL LAMP WORKS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

If the MAZDA mark is on the lamp you buy, *that lamp* was made with the benefits of MAZDA Service, the service of Research Laboratories of General Electric Company. MAZDA is purely the mark of that service, not the name of any article.

The NEW *National* MAZDA LAMP

It's better in five ways

The principal advantages of this NEW lamp (which is frosted on the inside) are that it gives better light, with less glare, from the same amount of current; that its bulb is pearl-grey, and easy to clean; that it is more rugged; and that, despite all its improvements, it costs you less than its predecessors (four sizes are 25 cents or less) ➶ ➶ ➶ National MAZDA Lamps are sold in blue cartons. ➶ ➶ ➶ ➶

NATIONAL LAMP WORKS *of General Electric Company*
Nela Park ➶ ➶ ➶ Cleveland, Ohio

WHEN LAWRENCE SAID "NO" TO KING GEORGE

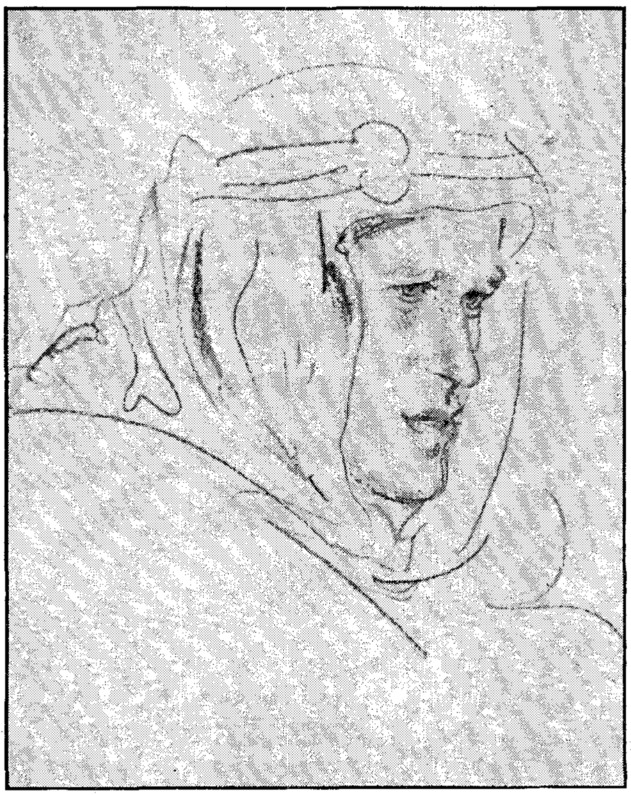
"LAWRENCE OF ARABIA," stern and sad beneath his head-dress of an Arab chieftain—picture him face to face with George V in Buckingham Palace. Hear him, in a voice low and deferential but inflexible as death, refusing new honors and craving permission to surrender those already bestowed upon him for his priceless service in enlisting the Arabs under the banner of the Allies. Most startling of all, almost to the point of incredibility, give ear to this most mysterious and most romantic of Englishmen, with his rank of Colonel in the British Army, intimating in plain language to his astonished Sovereign that the wrongs suffered by his devoted Arabs in the peace settlement engineered by the Allies have so dishonored and disheartened him, Lawrence, that they might yet result in his taking up arms against his King and country! Picture all this, and you will have grasped the central nub of the latest sensation in English life and letters. For the unparalleled situation here summarized has been revealed in a book, with Colonel Lawrence's sanction. And the King does not dispute the essential accuracy of the tale. Nay, he inferentially confirms it, and "for the first time during his reign, King George is a personal participant in a controversy," writes John L. Balderston from London to the New York *World.* "For an antagonist he has the most colorful figure in the British Empire, Col. T. E. Lawrence, once the 'uncrowned King of Arabia,' now Private T. E. Shaw, of the Royal Air Force." In a book, "Lawrence and the Arabs," by Robert Graves, an English poet, the King is quoted as admitting that Lawrence—"the man who saved the East for England"—appeared at Buckingham Palace in Arabian costume, "accused the British Government of breaking promises, and told King George to his face that he, the speaker, might soon be fighting with the Arabs against England," records Mr. Balderston. And, further:

International Newsreel photograph

HIS STARTLED MAJESTY

We are led to infer that George V was somewhat perturbed by his remarkable interview with Colonel Lawrence.

> Graves's book has been authorized by Lawrence and based on the adventurer's own story. It supplements "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," Lawrence's history of his adventure, which George Bernard Shaw called the greatest story of heroism by a hero since Cæsar's "Commentaries."
>
> Lawrence is already a myth, the most romantic figure of the war, and his monumental, practically unobtainable, narrative only deepens the shadows which Graves is now permitted to lighten, tho not altogether remove.
>
> For years the story has been told in hushed tones, tho never printed, of how Lawrence went to Buckingham Palace and refused the high decorations offered by King George. The Colonel believed that British honor was tarnished by repudiation of the pledges which he had made on the Government's behalf to the Arabs.
>
> Graves for the first time gives Lawrence's account of this incident, and then follows the King's version as supplied in reply to Lawrence by Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary.
>
> When the Arabs, whose revolt against Turkey Lawrence was leading, discovered in 1918 that the British Foreign Office had promised them independence but repudiated the promise in secret pledges to the Allies, Lawrence, upon whose promises the revolt was being carried on, felt, says Graves, "a longing for death to end his shame."
>
> "Yet from actual suicide he shrank," the new narrative continues. "That would be to take death far too seriously. It would not be cowardice but flippancy unworthy of a serious person like himself. The most he could allow himself was constant exposure to danger, leaving himself only the narrowest margin of safety, and always hoping for an accident.
>
> "Accidents, however, tho numerous, were never fatal. He was too scrupulous about keeping the honorable margin. If he had not been so much in love with the idea of death, he would have been killed hundreds of times over."

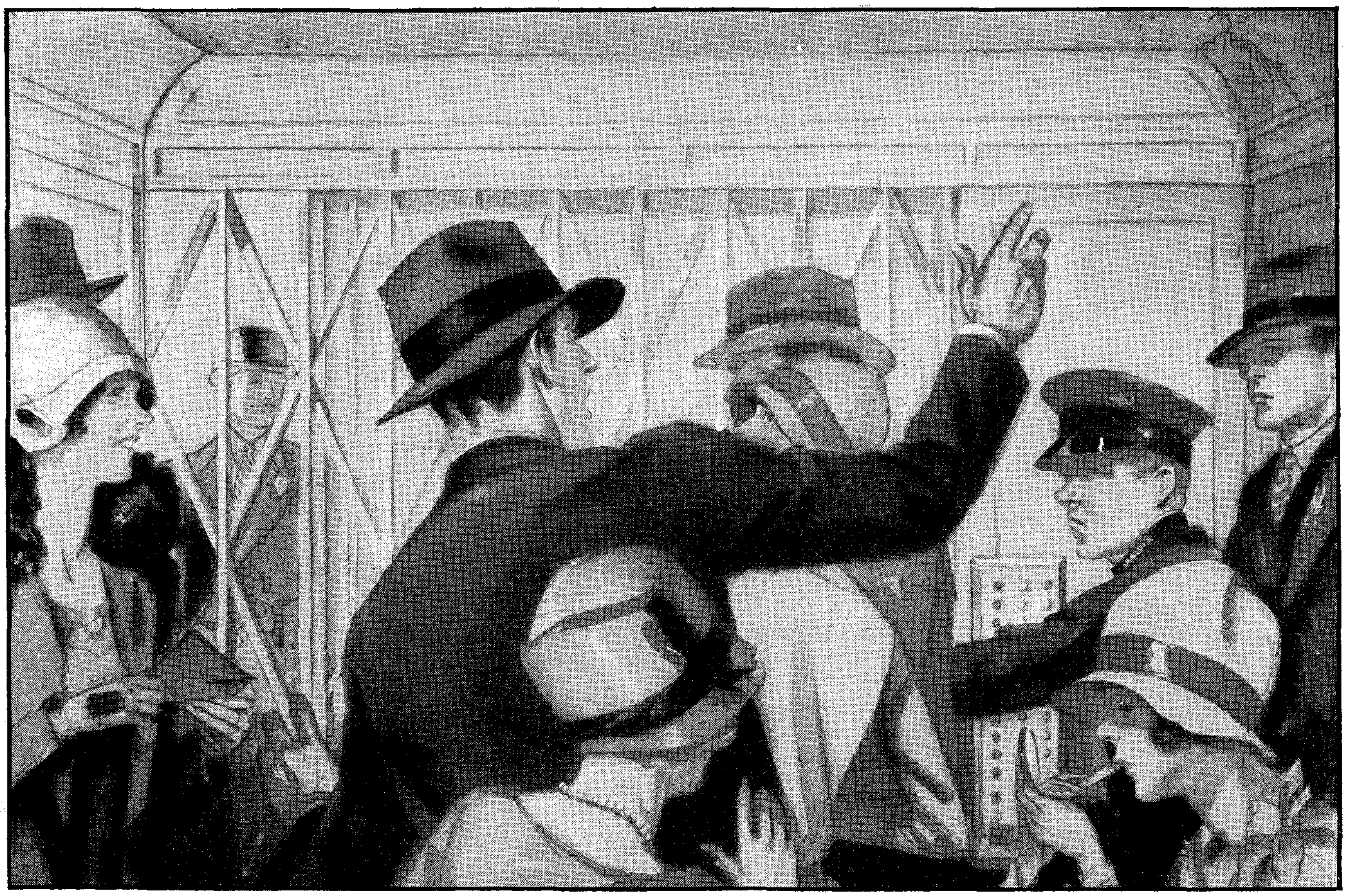

By courtesy of George H. Doran Company

THE MAN WHO BEARDED HIS KING

"Lawrence of Arabia," whose personality is indicated deftly in this portrait-sketch, appears once more in a strange and romantic character, thanks to a new book about him.

The scene then shifts to Buckingham Palace after the war, relates the *World* correspondent, reminding us that "Lawrence had given Damascus and Syria to the Arabs; the Allies were engaged in putting them out, partitioning Arab territory between England and France, and promising Palestine as a Jewish national home." And, meanwhile:

> Lawrence had already protested vainly at the Peace Conference. At a meeting of the British Cabinet he had made even the imperturbable, haughty Marquis Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, weep. As Graves puts it:
>
> "Curzon burst into tears, great drops running down his cheeks to an accompaniment of slow sobs. It was horribly like a medieval miracle, the weeping of a church image."
>
> Lawrence had previously been on good terms with King George. When "a European monarch," as Graves says tactfully, jokingly complained that "five new republics were proclaimed yesterday," Lawrence replied: "Courage, sir. I have just made three kingdoms in the East."
>
> But now he was coming again to Buckingham Palace, still a Colonel in the British Army, but clad in the white robes of an Arab chieftain and accompanied by King Feisal.
>
> "Is it right, Colonel Lawrence, that a subject of the Crown and an officer should appear here clothed in a foreign uniform?" demanded "a person of importance."
>
> "When a man serves two masters," replied Lawrence, referring to his association with King Feisal, "and has to offend one of these, it is better for him to offend the more powerful."
>
> Then Graves gives the following account, the first



"Hey...Wait...I *forgot something!*"

An important order waits unattended to in his office

A DASH for the elevator. He's in. The door slams, the car starts down. Of a sudden, something reminds him of an important order unattended to at the office. Back he comes excitedly, into the office, a half-hour's work ahead of him.

What a drain on mental and physical energy. Yet it happens with someone, somewhere, every day. Perhaps sometimes with you.

Look for the cause and you will find oral instructions instead of written ones, hazy understandings instead of clear decisions recorded on paper, "let-George-do-it" methods instead of printed forms that settle the who, when, what, and how of every job to be done.

Printed forms—such as memo blanks, requisitions, form letters, sales letters, orders, work sheets and the like—prevent forgetting, save countless errors, carry ideas into action, and get things done in the right way at the right time.

And their importance calls for good paper. More and more business concerns standardize on Hammermill Bond for that reason.

The surface of Hammermill Bond invites use. Pen and pencil glide over it smoothly; typewriter or printing register cleanly. And carbons are neat and legible.

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Let your printer help you get better printed forms and letterheads, by standardizing on Hammermill Bond. Bond and ripple finishes with envelopes to match all colors. Your printer knows Hammermill—uses it, likes it, recommends it.

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Business executives find the working kit of printed forms with samples of Hammermill Bond in all colors extremely helpful. A note on your business letterhead will bring one to your desk, without charge. Or, if it's easier, attach this coupon to your letterhead. Address the Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pennsylvania.

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Address

City State

A Hint to Those with Pipe-Smokers on Christmas Lists

The following letter may prove to be a Christmas tip to those who have pipe-smokers on their Christmas lists:

Carney's Point, N. J.
January 7, 1927

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

My son noticed your advertisement in a magazine. He sent for the sample in my name, and when the sample of Edgeworth arrived I thought perhaps some friend had sent you my name.

The boy questioned me several times whether I liked the new pipe tobacco. When I told him I liked it better than any I had ever used, he surprised me by giving me a one-pound box for Christmas.

I might say that I do not hear any complaint from my wife about any more vile pipes.

Very truly yours,
James L. Vaughan

The two favorite gift sizes of Edgeworth are the 16-ounce glass humidor jar and the 8-ounce tin. Both are provided at Christmas time with appropriate wrappings. Each size contains Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed, and each is packed in a good-looking decorated gift carton printed in colors. Prices—$1.65 for the 16-ounce jar. The 8-ounce tins are 75c each.

EDGEWORTH
EXTRA
EDGEWORTH
EXTRA
Ready Rubbed

Please ask your tobacco dealer for the Edgeworth Christmas packages. If he will not supply you, we gladly offer the following service to you:

Send us $1.65 for each 16-ounce jar, and 75c for each 8-ounce tin to be shipped; also a list of the names and addresses of those you wish to remember, with your personal greeting card for each friend.

We will gladly attend to sending the Christmas Edgeworth to your friends, all delivery charges prepaid.

Personal: Perhaps you yourself are not acquainted with Edgeworth. If so, send your name and address to Larus & Brother Company. We shall be glad to send you free samples—generous helpings both of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors, holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

For the free samples, kindly address Larus & Brother Company, 2 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

[*On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va.—the Edgeworth Station, Wave length (254.1 meters) 1180 kilocycles*]

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> authorized on Lawrence's behalf, of the interview with King George:
>
> "He explained personally to his sovereign that the part he had played in the Arab revolt was dishonorable to himself and to his country and the Government. He had, by order, fed the Arabs with false hopes, and would now be obliged if he might be quietly relieved of the obligation to accept honors for succeeding in his fraud.
>
> "He said respectfully as a subject, but firmly as an individual, that he intended to fight by straight means or crooked until His Majesty's Ministers had conceded to the Arabs a fair settlement of their claims.
>
> "According to this account, to which Lawrence had nothing to add when I submitted my version of it to him recently for verification, His Majesty, tho unwilling to believe that Ministers of the Crown were capable of double dealing, respected Lawrence's scruples, permitting him to forego his decorations.
>
> "So Lawrence exprest his gratitude and thereupon also returned his foreign decorations to their donors with an account of the circumstances."

And here Mr. Balderston informs us that this account, submitted to King George, "drew from the monarch the statement that Lawrence, now Aircraftsman T. E. Shaw, occupying the lowest rank in the service, had threatened George V that he might take up arms against the Crown." Furthermore, we are told, Graves continues:

> Lord Stamfordham, His Majesty's private secretary, to whom I wrote for permission to print this paragraph, has been good enough to get His Majesty's own recollections of the interview.
>
> "His Majesty does not remember that Colonel Lawrence's statement was what you have recorded, but that in asking permission to decline the proffered decorations, Colonel Lawrence explained in a few words that he had made certain promises to King Feisal, that these promises had not been fulfilled, and consequently it was quite possible that he might find himself fighting against the British forces, in which case it would be obviously impossible and wrong to be wearing British decorations.
>
> "The King has no recollection of Colonel Lawrence's saying that the part he had played in the Arab revolt was dishonorable to himself and to his country and Government."
>
> In his famous privately printed book and in the expurgated version, "The Revolt in the Desert," flung at the public to pay debts incurred in the private printing, Lawrence tells nothing about himself before or after the war. This is rectified in Graves's book, which reveals that the popular edition of Lawrence's work was made by Lawrence and two fellow privates in two days.
>
> The motive for authorization of Graves's book is indicated by the author's statement that Lawrence wrote an article to make money and save Graves from bankruptcy when Graves's grocery store was in difficulties.
>
> Lawrence all along has refused to make a penny out of his work, and now has nothing except his private's pay of two shillings a day. It is understood his motive in supplying data for this new book was to help Graves.
>
> Graves tells the full story of how Lawrence under an assumed name joined the air force, and was dismissed for fear of trouble when his identity leaked out. Then he joined the tank corps as a private and has won his way back to the air force. He is at present serving on the Indian frontier.
>
> The book gives letters from Lawrence expressing contentment with his life. His name has been legally changed to Shaw, and he has attempted to disappear from life, leaving word that he wishes to "be forgotten by his friends."
>
> "The Army and the air force," says Graves, "are the modern equivalent of the monastery, and after five years he does not regret his choice of life, as nearly physical as an animal's, in which food is provided, and drink, and a round of work in harness, and a stable afterward, until next day brings a repetition of the work of yesterday."

All of which inspires *The World* to exclaim editorially:

> The life of that astonishing scholar and soldier, "Lawrence of Arabia," is constantly being enriched with new legends as time passes. A strange figure, this Lawrence, not really of our own modern world.

Lawrence is an Oxford scholar and was more interested in archeology than in war, when hostilities broke out in 1914, the Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us, adding:

> Knowing Arabia and the Arabs, he conceived the idea of organizing the desert sheiks in a revolt against their old oppressors, the Turks. How he went about this task, single-handed, and actually brought the organized desert tribes into war, forming the right flank of Allenby's Army in the northward drive that put Turkey out of the conflict is one of the most absorbing narratives of the war.
>
> Lawrence's success was made possible by his personal appeals to the Arabs, who embraced the idea of freedom and made a religion of it. Lawrence, in behalf of the Allies, promised that their freedom would endure. Instead, with the victory won, he saw his promises broken and himself dishonored. Everything that we know of Lawrence's behavior since the Peace Conference bears out the arguments of Graves's book. He has renounced all honors from his own and other Governments; he has refused to be lauded as a hero; he has persistently refused to profit by his own books dealing with his Arabian experiences, and he has for five years buried himself on an Indian frontier. That such a man should have rebuked his own King for what he believes was a dishonorable breach of faith is not surprizing. Lawrence is not merely an uncrowned king of a still unshackled Arabia; he is a man who has proved once more that moral courage is greater than mere daring, and that nations as well as individuals can not discard honor in their dealings.

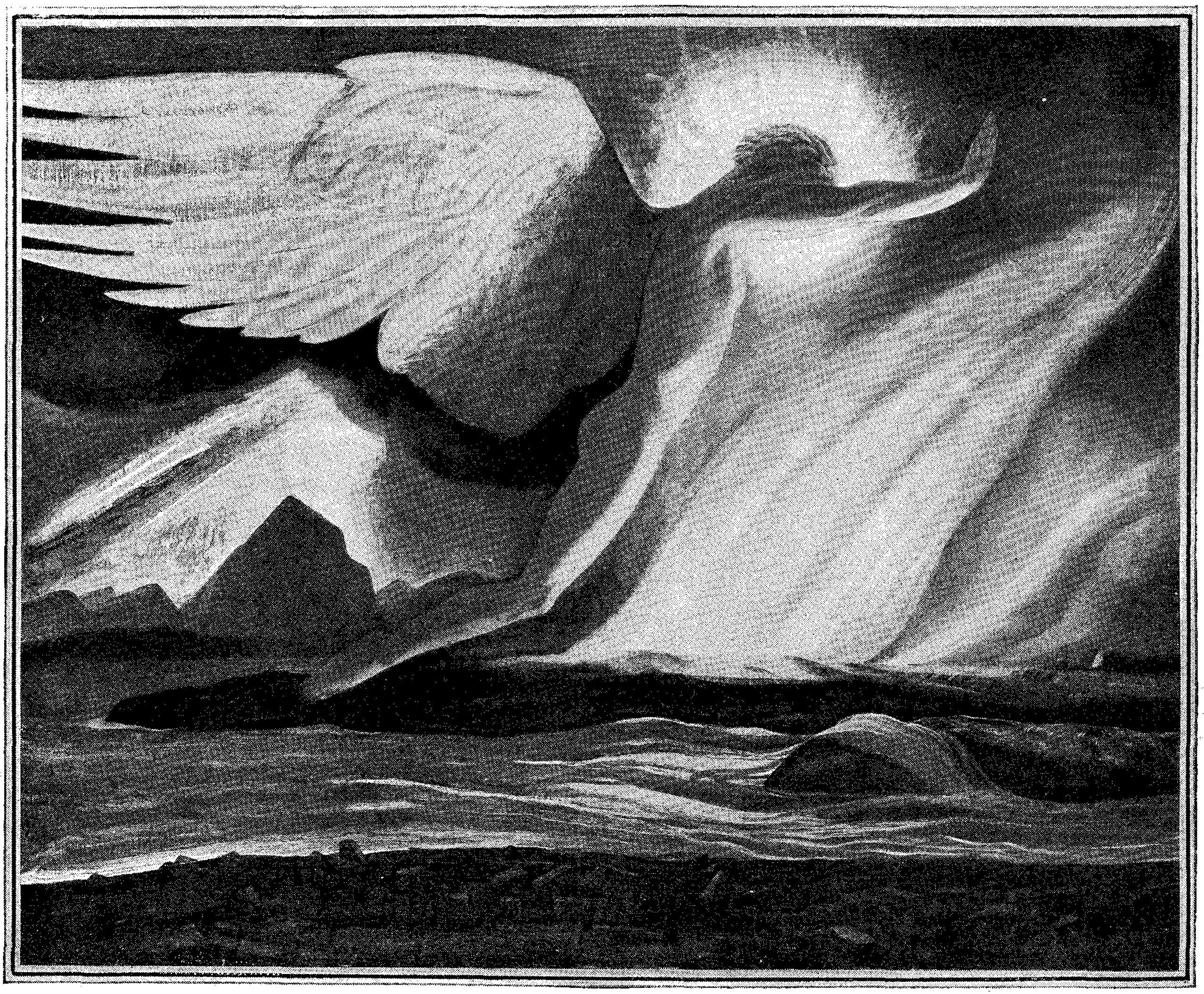
The whole episode, in the opinion of the Providence *News*, "places Lawrence, the Oxford dreamer and mystic, who became the tireless man of diplomatic and military affairs, more securely than ever among the semi-legendary heroes of all time." Commenting on Lawrence's present obscurity, *The News*, continues:

> This is his way of withdrawing from a world which was "too much with him."

To the misty figures of the Roman

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS



THE FIRE BIRD, *painted for the* STEINWAY COLLECTION *by* ROCKWELL KENT

The completion, in 1910, of Stravinsky's remarkable ballet, "L'Oiseau de Feu," marked the appearance of a new and gigantic figure among contemporary composers. The flaming brilliance of its orchestration, its startling harmonic innovations, first stunned and then fascinated the musical public. . . . Today it is among the most popular of program numbers.

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Prices: $875 *and up*

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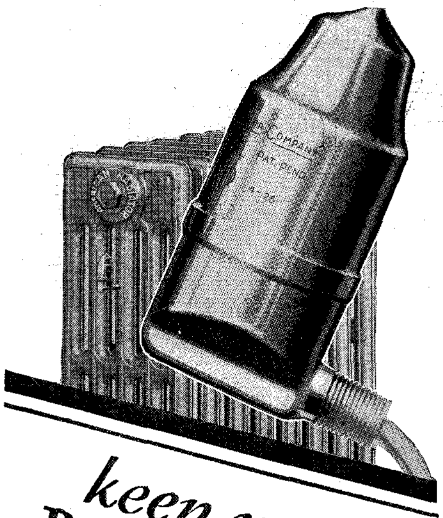

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Republic, thinks the New York *Times*, one must look for a possible counterpart of Lawrence of Arabia. And even then:

One must accept the prevalent accounts of the integrity of the elder Brutus, the courage of Mucius Scaevola, the frankness of Coriolanus to make up this strange anachronism in the modern world. Now that his authorized biography by Robert Graves is published in England, official imprimatur is given to the tales of moody rectitude which have been told for the last ten years. He did refuse royal honors, and from the King himself, because he felt that his Government had led him into cheating the Arabs, and he told the King so. He did forego the possibility of a French translation of the Graves book by insisting that its cover bear the legend: "The profits will be devoted to the victims of French cruelty in Syria."

Out of the whole tale comes a sense that Lawrence has at any rate found his own soul and is at peace with his inner promptings. It is heartening to know that the rushing, careless century can have produced him from the mold of man.

THE GIRL WHO PUTS THE THRILLS INTO MOVIE THRILLERS

A WRECKED motor-car lies in ten feet of water, and pinned under the wreck, slowly drowning, a slim young woman is struggling to tear herself loose from the weight that rests upon her. It is a movie stunt, of course, and the car and water and girl are in a big glass tank, where they can be photographed through the glass. The girl is a skilled diver, who has worked a great deal in the ocean and in glass tanks, and who has no fear of underwater acts. But while the photographer has been fussing with his camera, in this case, the girl down there under the water has had an accident and is really fighting for her life. Her long hair has caught on a bolt of the wrecked car, and with all her efforts she can not get it free. The prop boys above do not see her predicament. Nobody notices that anything is wrong, and she is in real danger of drowning.

At last, feeling that she can not hold her breath another instant, she gives a desperate wrench, tears a handful of hair from her scalp, and rises panting and bleeding to the surface.

That is what pretty Janet Ford calls a minor adventure—"a simple accident that might have been very serious." Janet makes her living by "doubling" for movie stars in dangerous scenes; that is, she dresses like the actress she is substituting for, and does the part that calls for special acrobatic thrills. She declares that she has lots of fun doing difficult stunts and thus "putting the punch into pictures." Is she ever afraid? She has been telling some of her experiences to the Boston *Post*, and this is her answer:

Fear? My husband, Tom Carter, cowboy stunt rider, who also doubles in pictures for the stars, never says: "Be careful." I never worry and get nervous over the things he is asked to do either. It is a sort of superstition with us when we part in the morning to go to different studios to say good-by in our usual carefree manner as if the day did not hold thrills and dangers which might cost the life of either of us.

Neither one of us is foolhardy. I take reasonable precautions, and so does he, and we both know just how difficult stunts we dare perform, and where to draw the line.

Accidents most often happen, we have found out, on the easier stunts that look so sure. For instance, in a Mack Sennett comedy I was asked to make a dive through a "movie prop" automobile tire made of cotton and silk.

That was a fairly easy stunt in the day's work, but as it happened, a small breeze swerved the tire just as I came near the surface of the water and I caught one thumb in its edge, bent it clear back and had one of the most painful sprained wrists and hands I have ever suffered. You wouldn't think a fake tire of cotton and silk could be that tough, but it was.

After telling about that other "fairly easy stunt" in the glass tank under the wrecked car, Janet Ford continues:

I was a graduate nurse in a St. Louis hospital for some years. Then I was sent to war and did duty with the Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. At this camp, I learned one of my valuable tricks—that of becoming a good horsewoman. I rode daily with the equitation school boys in the Army, and learned to take hurdles and do the other hard stunts that they did. From Fort Sill I went to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and then to the California Lutheran Hospital in Los Angeles for three years, where I had charge of a division of hospital work.

During my hours out of hospital work I did a great deal of diving and swimming, and took eight lessons a week in toe dancing too. In 1921 I won the Pacific coast diving championship for women, in 1922 the Southern California diving championship, and in 1923 took second medal in the national diving events. My sixty-foot dives are a special stunt which many women swimmers do not attempt. Also, I have studied fencing and was made complimentary women's fencing champion of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. I am telling you about these athletic honors to show you that it takes a good deal of training and work to prepare oneself to double in pictures.

Some of the hardest work she ever did, this daring young woman admits, was in fire scenes. She continues:

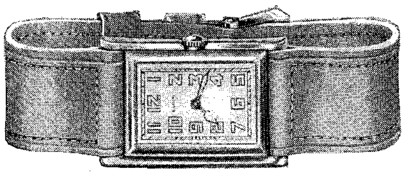
In a forest-fire scene, they have excelsior soaked in gasoline about the trees. They keep soaking this for several days in advance with kerosene and gasoline. Then, just before the picture is taken, ten or twelve men go through the "forest" and give it a last-minute soaking in gasoline. Then they touch it off with torches and the action is on.

Director Reginald Barker rehearsed three doubles, including myself, one entire afternoon in order to be careful in the extreme of possible accident. He even had wires leading through the forest. If the smoke and flame were intense, we could find our way out.

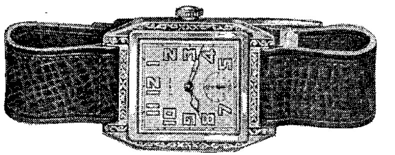
We "doubles" stood before a three-

“GIFTS THAT LAST

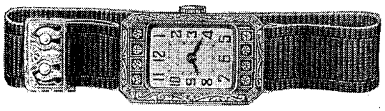
FOR A GIFT IS A MESSAGE FROM THE HEART. ITS MISSION IS TO TELL IN BEAUTY AND SERVICE WHAT THE GIVER WOULD TELL IN WORDS.”



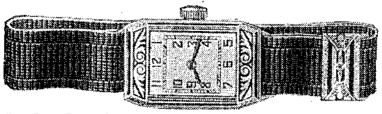
Unusually elegant is this men's strap model 17-jewel Elgin with a 14 karat solid white gold case and luminous dial. $100



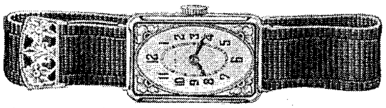
7 or 15 jewels. In 14 karat solid gold or filled cases of white or green tone. Plain silvered or luminous dial. . . . $35 to $60



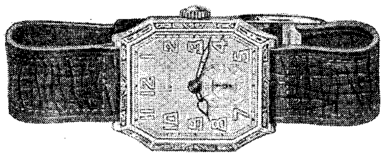
Of arresting beauty is the diamond studded solid white gold engraved case of this 17-jewel Elgin Wrist Watch. $150



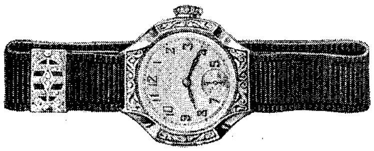
Refined and beautiful, this 15-jewel watch in 14 karat solid white gold engraved enameled case. $60



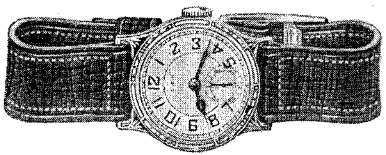
A 15-jewel movement in a 14 karat gold engraved enamel case. Attractive dial. $60



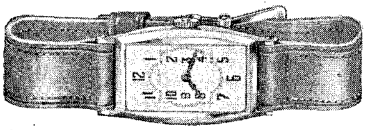
7 or 15 jewels. In 14 karat gold or filled cases. Plain or engraved, white or green tones. Dial, plain silver, or luminous. $35 to $60



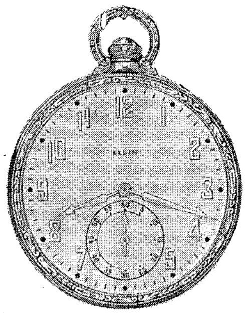
7 jewels. In 14 karat filled engraved cases. Plain silvered or impressed center dials. $30



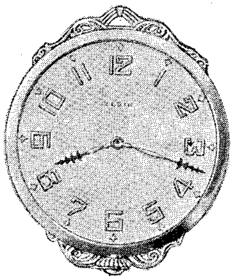
7 or 15 jewels. In 14 karat solid gold or filled cases of green or white gold. Plain silvered or luminous dial. . . $35 to $60



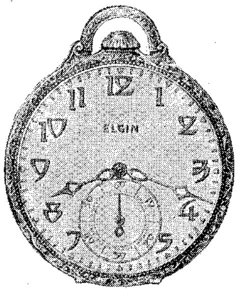
A smart sport watch for women—a 15-jewel movement in a 14 karat solid gold plain case. $65



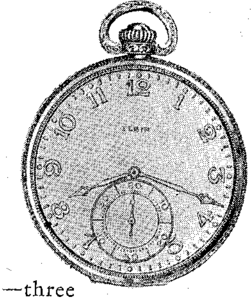
19-jewel Lord Elgin Model—eight adjustments—14 karat solid white gold cap case. $150



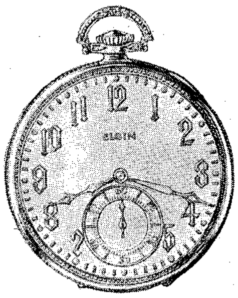
19-jewel C. H. Hulburd extra thin movement. In gold and platinum cases of exclusive designs. No two alike. $375 to $750



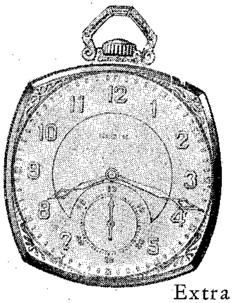
21-jewel—eight adjustments—14 karat solid white or green gold cap case. . $175



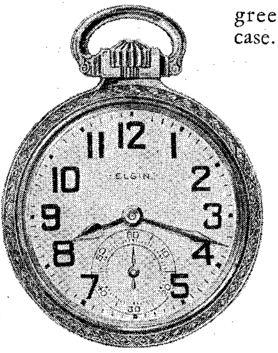
17-jewel—three adjustments—14 karat solid white or green gold cap case. $75



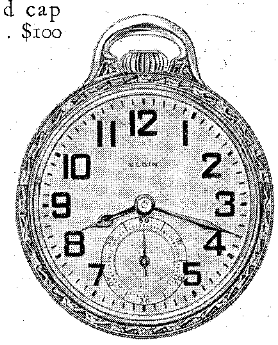
17-jewel—six adjustments—14 karat white or green gold cap case. $100



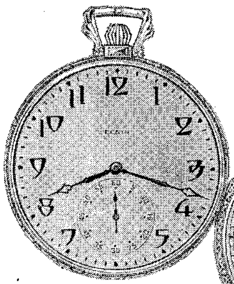
Extra thin, 17-jewel—six adjustments—14 karat white gold case. $100



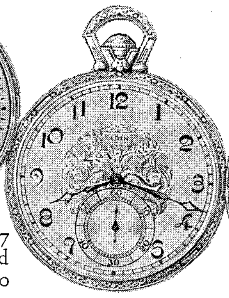
Elgin Railroad Watch—14 karat white or green gold filled case—21 jewels. . . $65



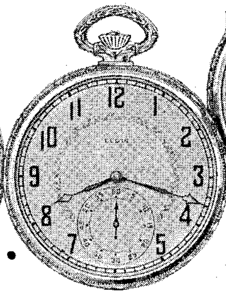
Elgin Railroad Watch—21 jewels—yellow gold filled case. Rigid bow. $60



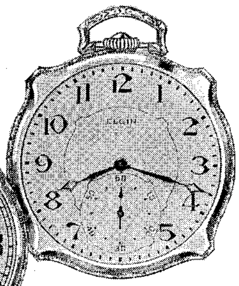
14 karat white gold case, 17 jewels. Silver Butler or raised figured dial. $60



14 karat white or green gold case, 17 jewels. Silver Butler or raised figured dial. $40



14 karat white or green gold filled case, 17 jewels. Silver Butler or raised figured dial. $40



14 karat white gold filled cushion case, 17 jewels. Silver Butler dial. $50

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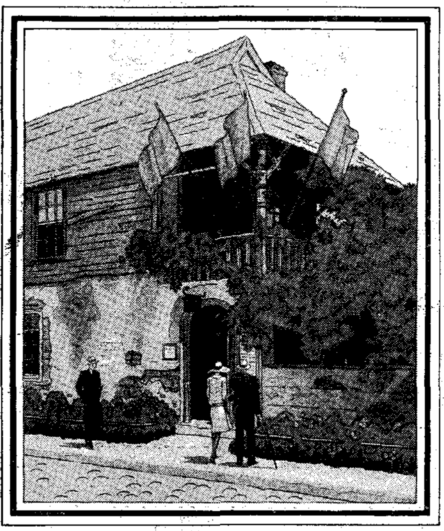

WHO built it? No one knows. It is so old that even its age has been forgotten. The first deed for it was recorded in 1590, when the Monks of Saint Francis owned it. . . .

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

cornered movie "prop" house in the forest with our clothes soaked in water. When the torches lighted the scene, we followed our wires through the blazing forest. One of the doubles had to turn off to one side, and he lost the wire, was bewildered in trying to get out, and was badly burned. He carries the scars to this day.

Necessity one day proved to me that I was strong enough to carry a man weighing 168 pounds. I was working in another Reginal Barker picture inside a fortress. Men and women were shooting from a ledge running around inside the fort. Three of us women were directed at a given signal to lift a supposedly wounded soldier down inside the fort and across the interior. The director told three of us to do this, believing no one of us strong enough to do the task alone, of course.

However, my two partners not only missed the signal, but when one of them did wake up, she merely took one of the soldier's hands. His big, heavy body rolled from the ledge into my arms, and in order not to stop the cameras from grinding, I assumed the burden and managed to carry him across the fort enclosure. Later, my husband asked, "Who was that man drest as a woman who carried 'Big Pete' across the set a while ago?"

Fancy diving is not always as simple as it looks, we are told. If you have a high dive to make into the ocean or a river, it is well to have the seaweed and small floating débris carefully removed from the spot where you expect to strike the water. Once, Janet Ford tells us, she thought the seaweed had all been taken out, but the tide swept it back and her forehead was cut by the impact. On this subject she says further:

> In another scene the director wanted to have my hands tied behind me and to have me thrown off in the dive. I refused. He asked why.
>
> "It would hurt my eyes," I replied.
>
> "Well, how could a dive like that hurt your eyes?" he asked, surprized.
>
> "If you were experienced in diving," I explained, "you would understand. "The use of one's arms as a balance and a protection is essential if there is something below, or a water impact, even, is liable to hurt the eyes. The diver senses such injury, and the arms, in a last-minute emergency, will save the eyes."
>
> We compromised. I held my hands behind me with ropes dangling from my wrists as if the rope were tied there. But I knew as I went over that my arms could shoot out to save me if I saw the need.
>
> I "doubled" in "The Winning of Barbara Worth" for Vilma Banky. In this picture I did some fast automobile riding. For Katherine Perry in the Helen and Warren series I did fast horseback riding.
>
> I also rode for Barbara Bedford in "The Black Rider" and in "The Son of a Sheik" for Agnes Ayres, and for Betty Compson in "Cheating Cheaters." For Constance Talmadge in "The Venus of Venice" I did diving and underwater work, jumped off a bridge into a gondola and climbed a forty-five-foot wall. For Madge Bellamy I changed in mid-ocean from a speed boat to an ocean liner by catching hold of a rope ladder on the liner as the speed boat dashed by.

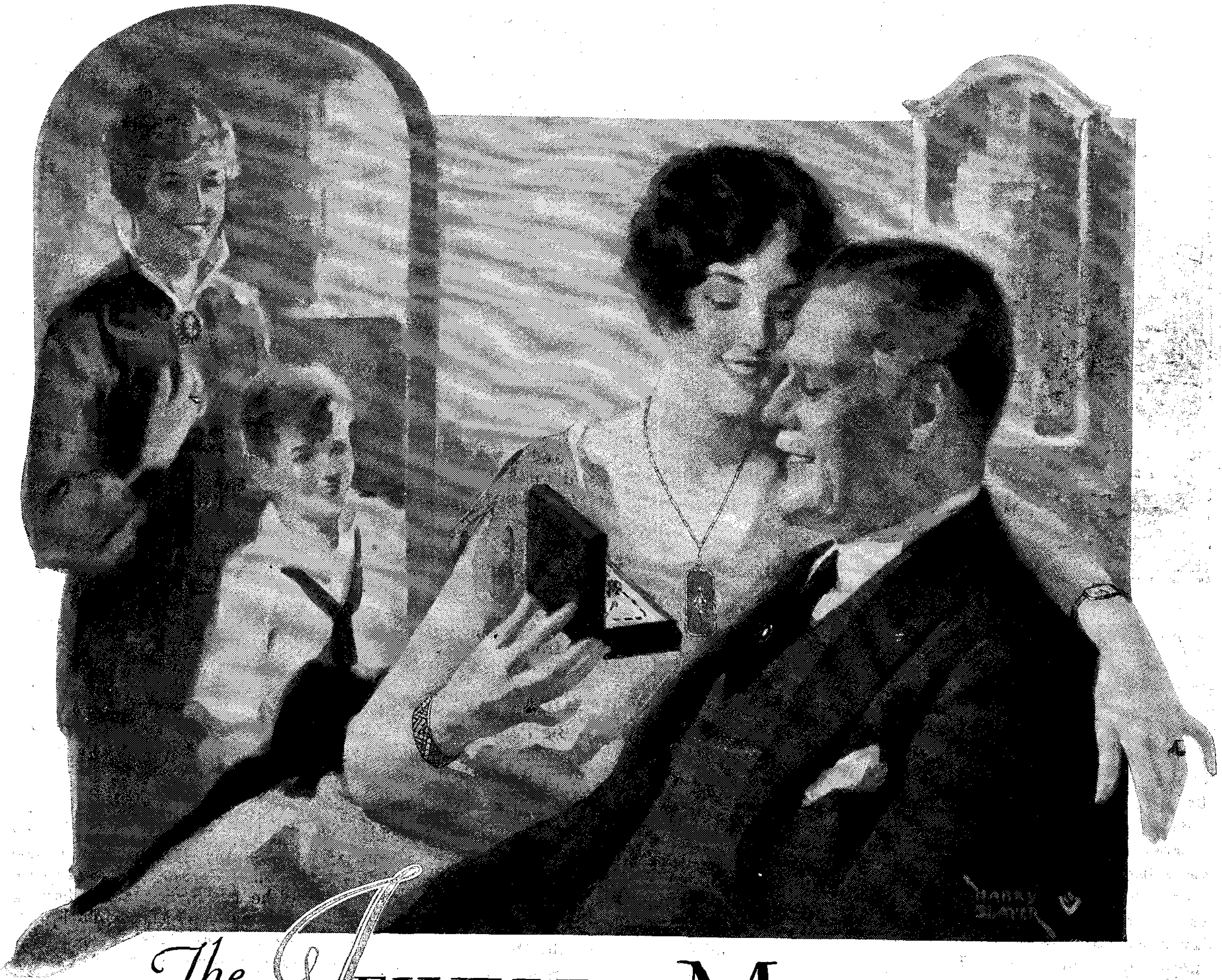
THE TURK TAKES OFF HIS FEZ

"GONE from Constantinople—as completely disappeared as the dinosaur—is the red fez, as we are wont to miscall the tarboosh." So does Harry A. Franck, in the New York *Times Magazine*, announce to us the passing of Turkey's ancient pride. Fired, perhaps, by the seeming success of government by decree, as practised by Italy's colorful dictator, the ultra-modern ruler of Turkey, Kemal Pasha, has ordained the complete suppression of the Turk's historic headgear. He has decreed that the Ottoman of to-day must go forth in the unyielding derby or the unlovely fedora of civilization, or lose his standing as an up-to-date exponent of the new régime. To one who, like Mr. Franck, knows his Turkey of old, the vanishing of the tarboosh is symbolical of much that is going on beneath the surface in what remains of the former empire of the "Commanders of the Faithful." For one thing, as he puts it himself, "it argues the increasing drabness of the modern world," for, alas,

> Where once a pageant streamed endlessly through the streets of Stamboul, mingling with the semi-European throngs of Galata and Pera across the Golden Horn, there are now mere crowds of ordinarily clad people.
>
> Grand Street or Avenue A in our own Manhattan equal—if indeed do not outdo—in Oriental costumes the Constantinople of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. For along with the fez and the turban went the flowing robes, the long male gowns, the cloth-and-rope head-dress of the Turk-ruled Arab—not to mention the more or less simultaneous arrival of the knee-length skirt and flesh-colored stockings on what is still the less represented sex in the street throngs of ancient Byzantium. There seems to have been no stern Kemalist command to do away with sacklike trousers and slapping red slippers; but the Turk of the masses evidently had enough sense of the incongruous to realize that Occidental hats and caps do not go well with such adornments. The result is an outdoor aspect, ranging from what might easily be taken for a New York crowd along the Grande Rue de Pera to a striking resemblance to a gathering of Liverpool dock-wallopers, in nearly all of the still Turkish remnant of the old empire.

Mr. Franck now gives a few instances of the amusing side of "the overnight change, by dictatorial decree, from Near Eastern to Near Western head covering." Thus:

> There was, for instance, that famous muezzin of the late imperial mosque near the Dolma Batche Palace. His magnificent dignity of costume and deportment was no less striking than was the splendid baritone voice in which he called to prayer the few faithful who are left in that part of modernized Constantinople. American residents in an apartment house on the cliff above had been known to rise early merely for the pleasure of seeing him at his vocal labors in the minaret within biscuit-throw of them.
>
> Naturally, some of them looked down upon it with special interest on that fateful morning following the decease of the aged fez. And as there emerged into the waist-high opening at the top of the tower a slinking being wearing a derby hat, pulled far



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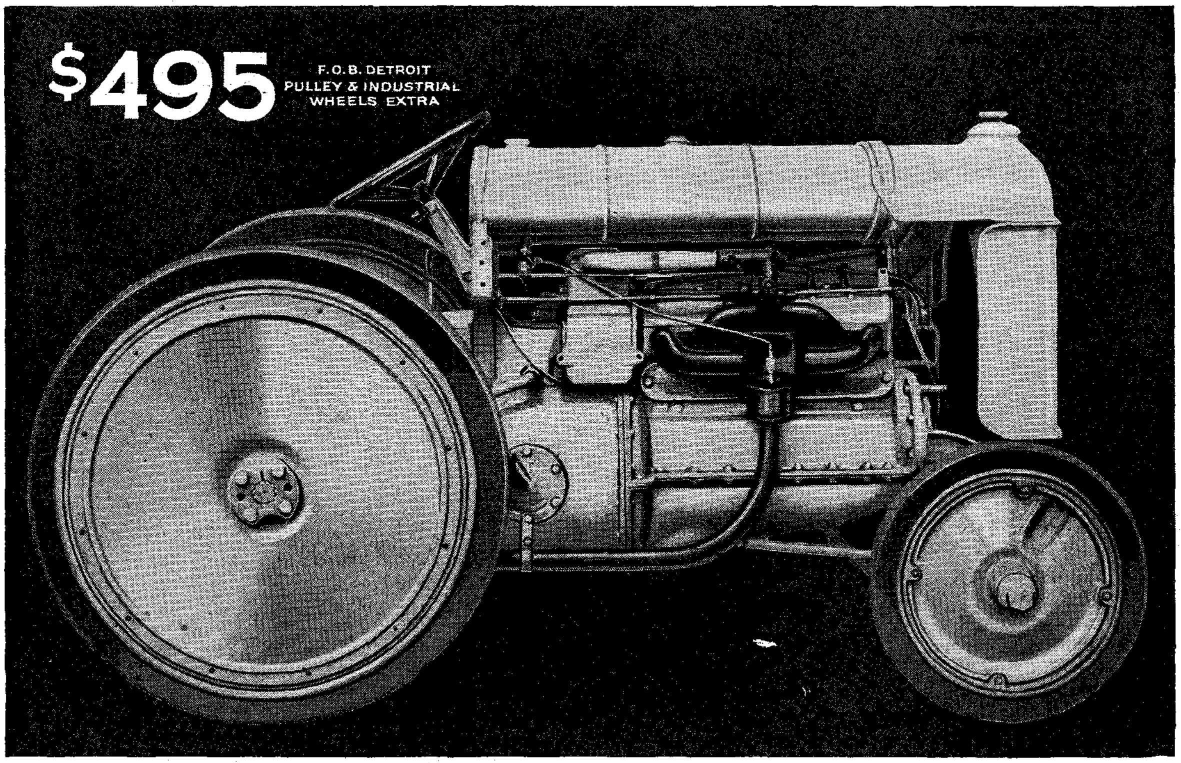

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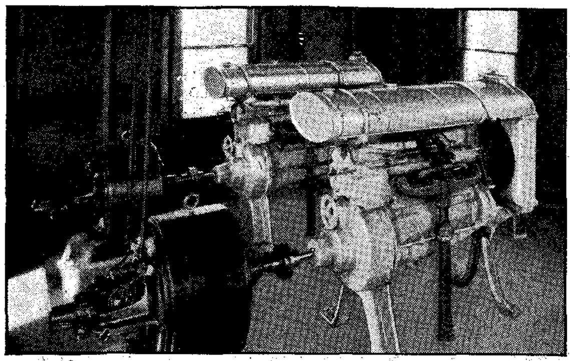
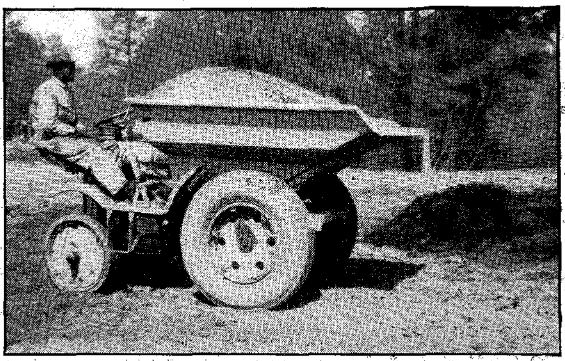
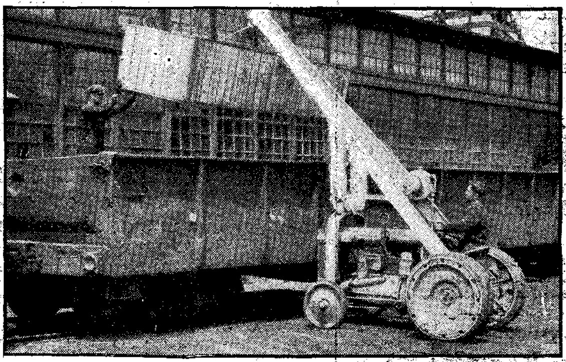

A Fordson-powered lighting plant


A compact Fordson-powered dump wagon

Snow removal with Fordson-powered grader


An efficient, Fordson-powered loader

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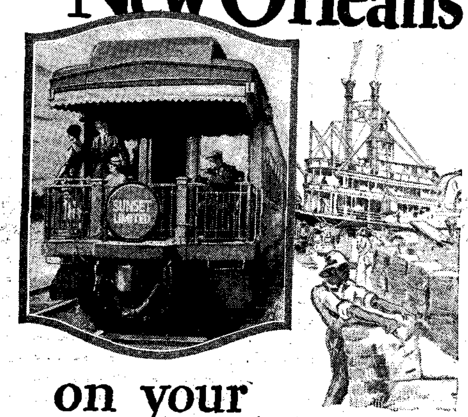

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

down over his ears, and the pawnshop garb that goes with it on the vaudeville stage, the shock was extraordinary. No wonder the victim himself seemed to have lost in a surge of inferiority all but a reminiscent echo of the voice that the operatic stage might have been proud to feature.

To those of us who have known them familiarly since childhood it may be difficult to realize that ordinary hats and caps are not instantly adaptable or comfortable. That there is a natural fore and aft to them was not immediately recognizable to Turkish eyes. Even to-day, after nearly two years of practise, something like six Turks out of ten in the Asiatic and less sophisticated part of their contracted country will be found with the visor of a cap on the side of the head or protecting the nape of the neck. Not from ignorance entirely, of course; when a man has worn a fez for many generations, an awning over hitherto unprotected eyes may obviously be annoying.

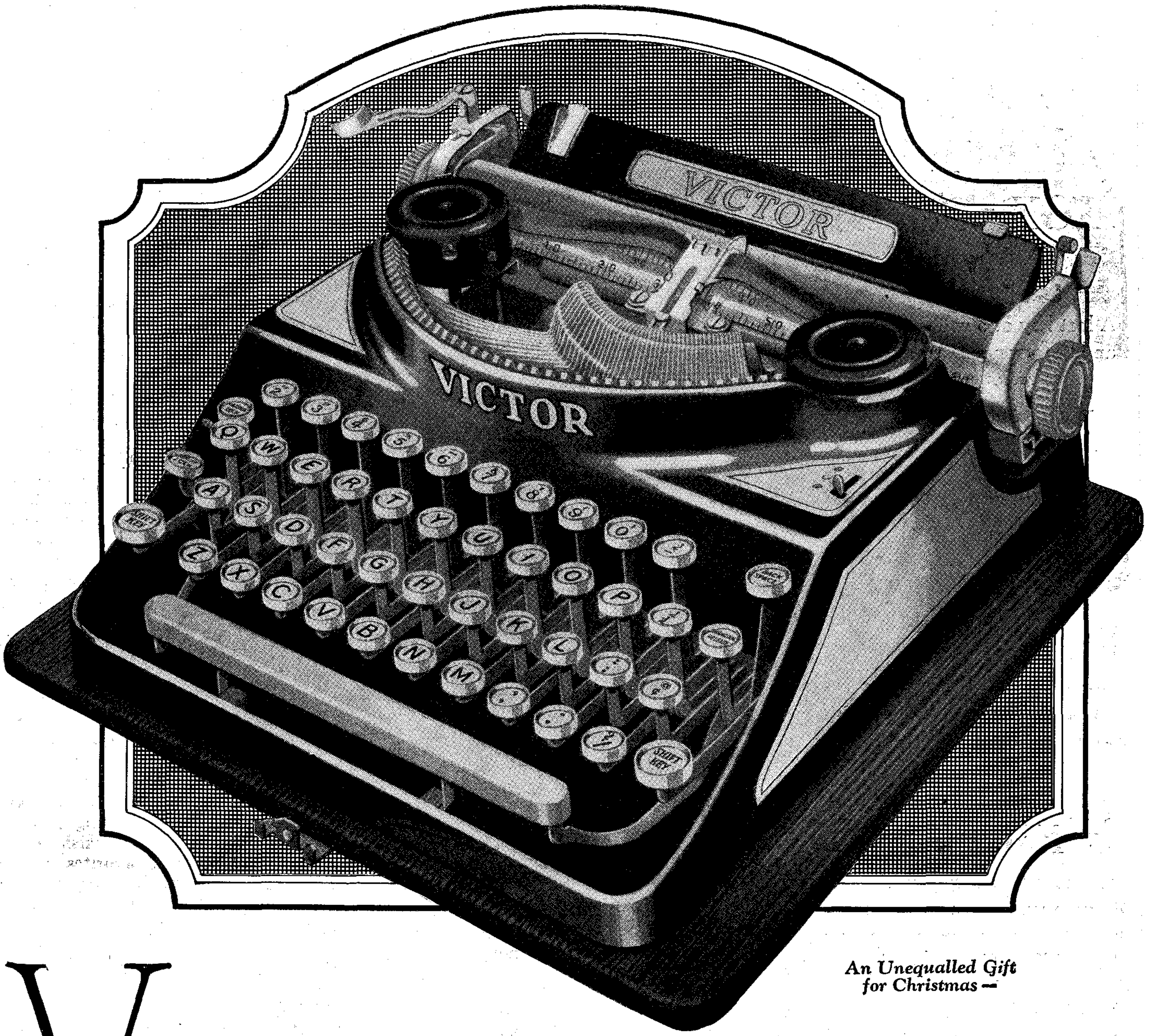
In the early days of the new order there was what the educated Constantinopolite calls in his second language a *crise de chapeaux*. Such stocks as were on hand disappeared like the first snow on a heated sidewalk. Almost any substitute for Western headgear was acceptable. In the interior, away from European-familiar Constantinople, women's hats in the whole gamut of styles of the past decade sallied boldly forth on male heads. Usually, of course, it was a typically Oriental merchant's means of foisting unsuitable wares upon an unsuspecting clientele; but there were cases where the merchant himself knew no better and others in which the purchaser accepted the misplaced article rather than appear bareheaded among his gibing fellows on the dawning of the new era.

Mustafa Kemal, thinks Mr. Franck, is evidently imbued with the idea that a change in the outer man makes, other things equal, for a change in the inner, that men's thoughts, in a word, are subtly influenced by their habiliments. He points out that:

> Like the denizen of Greenwich Village or of the erstwhile Latin Quarter, who expects originality in his chosen work to follow eccentricity in personal appearance, Kemal and his henchmen expect the abolition of the fez and its accompanying garments to bring about a complete Europeanization of the ten or twelve million Turks subject to their stern rule. Modern psychology seems to have crept into "the Gazi's" thinking. "Make my people outwardly indistinguishable from 'other Europeans,'" one may easily read between the lines of some of his orders, "and they will unconsciously acquire all the qualities that have brought prosperity to the Western World—without, of course, adopting its vices or discarding the good old Koranic virtues." And in his avowed purpose of making the Turk unrecognizable in exterior from the Christian peoples of the Westward, Kemal has succeeded.
>
> The men of Constantinople—and of any city of size throughout what is left of Turkey—are outwardly quite like the rest of us. Four separate newsboys tried to sell me Turkish papers during the first day on the Bosporus. Three individuals stopt me to inquire the way, and registered astonishment when I could only play the deaf-mute to their Turkish. When I strolled into the great mosque at the Stamboul end of the Galata Bridge on Friday afternoon, shoes in hand, not the flicker of an eyelid among the throng of worshipers of both sexes indicated that any one suspected I was not one of them. An American educator who has lived for more than forty years in Turkey assured me that he would be almost as helpless as I in picking out Turks from the rest of the still largely Christian procession that marches incessantly to and fro along the Grand Rue de Pera.

But, in spite of this outward resemblance to the effete Occidental, says Mr. Franck, the Turk remains the same old Oriental in his methods, even if he has given them something of a Western twist. "He still mentally wears the fez." As an example he cites such cases as the following:

> There are to-day hundreds of miles of roads in Turkey that are "automobilable," as the French put it, and perhaps twice as many that are Fordable. The new government admits free of duty agricultural implements, and tractors snorting their way across the fertile plains are familiar sights in several parts of the country. But, alas, the leopard can not completely change his spots overnight, even when he forcibly repudiates his despised father. The fez still clings to the Turkish mind. Thus, no sooner did one of Kemal's court favorites realize the amount of gasoline a few hundred tractors consume, than he asked for—and was granted—a monopoly on oil. So that the ox has come into his own again.
>
> Surely one may list among items of Westernization the new Turkish way of taking care of political favorites. In the old sultanic days it was by giving the right to collect taxes, with a more than goodly commission to the collector. The modern way is to hand deserving Kemalists a monopoly and let them make the most of it—within ultimate limits. It would require a prodigious memory to mention offhand all the things that have become monopolies—that is, the virtually personal property of some member of the tight little clique surrounding Kemal. Perhaps it will suffice to mention that there is a bathing monopoly. It is unlawful—and more or less dangerous to one's liberty or financial standing—to go swimming in the Bosporus, or the seas it connects, without using an authorized bathing-house, and thereby contributing to the friend of "the Gazi" who holds the privilege.
>
> There is something distinctly Western, too, in the attitude of the Turk toward "the Gazi," or conqueror, who rules him with a rod of iron. [Not once in a blue moon, by the way, will the traveler in Turkey hear President Mustafa Kemal Pasha referred to by any other name or title than that of Gazi.] It is strikingly like that of the movie-going public toward its prime favorites—if to the semiworship of the latter were added the power of life and death over their subjects, and an utter ruthlessness in exercising it. In every government office, large or small, magnificent or lowly, alike in Constantinople and in the most insignificant mountain village. there hangs a framed portrait of "the Gazi." Every room of every school (be it in the admittedly improving and increasing government schools or in the few schools still functioning under Christian mission auspices) must display the same features.
>
> Daring indeed is the shopkeeper who attempts to do business without having



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

this likeness displayed upon his premises. Householders vie with one another in the size of their Kemal portraits. Trains, street-cars, and automobiles are almost the only inclosures in Turkey not adorned with a picture of "the Pomak (Bulgarian Mahommedan) of the wicked, the disgusting blue eyes." The traveler not greatly given to hero worship restrains himself with difficulty from throwing a brick at the thousandth repetition of that face glaring upon him from every side.

"The Gazi," it seems, has gone even further in his attempt to modernize the Turk. "He has cast aside the Koranic injunction against graven or sculptured images." We are told by Mr. Franck that,

The picturing of the human form (until recently considered sacrilegious) has broken out in all the furor of discarded prohibition. It will be remembered that there was not a public statue in the length and breadth of the old Turkish Empire. To-day it is a backward and unresponsive Turkish city that has not erected at least one statue. The subject of one and all of them—without exception—is "the Gazi."

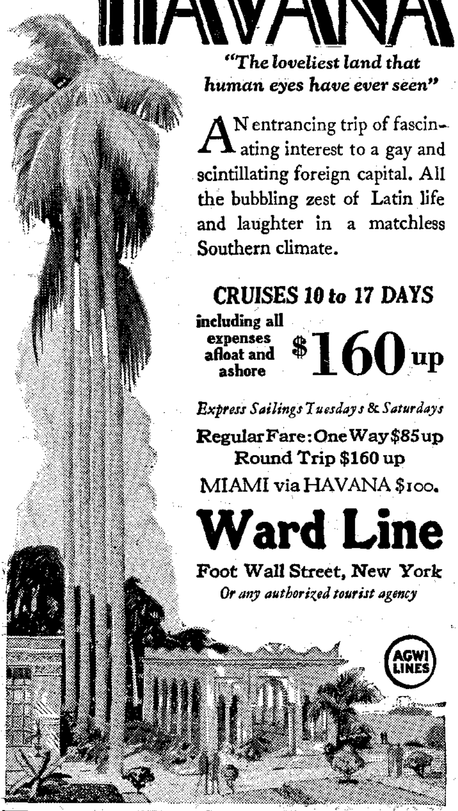
Konia has spent more on a bronze likeness of the conqueror than upon the new normal school for boys and girls. Angora seethed with anger when the Italian sculptor, commissioned to bring Turkey its first equestrian statue, delayed the delivery; forgave him, however, when he arrived with one so much larger than the specifications called for that a new pedestal had to be built for it. Not content with that, the new capital has a full-length statue and a bust of the national hero about to be placed, or already adorning it if the customary Turkish procrastination was avoided.

Down near the outdoor beer hall on Seraglio Point in old Stamboul stands a bronze Gazi in dinner dress (with cuffed trousers) who gazes away across the mouth of the Bosporus to Anatolia (the Asiatic Turkey that is almost all that is left to him) in the attitude of a football coach admonishing a weakening team toward the end of a fourth quarter of a tied game. The traveler to Turkey a year hence will fancy himself in a nation-wide hall of statuary, in which the sculptures will be identical in face, endlessly repeated, like the pursuing creatures in some dreadful dream.

Various advantages, we learn, will now be enjoyed by the rising generation in Turkey as a result of Kemal's innovations, advantages wholly denied to their ancestors of the old régime. For example,

Along with her plethora of Kemal portraits and statues there comes a decided gain to Turkey through the new contra-Koranic order. Drawing can now be taught in her schools, and it is. Perhaps only those who have been teachers, or whose imaginations are sturdy, realize the difference between trying to teach a modern curriculum with nothing better than printed texts and with all the up-to-date pictorial aids. Turkish pupils take to the new idea with avidity.

Physiology can now be made real through anatomy charts that would have been considered blasphemous a decade ago.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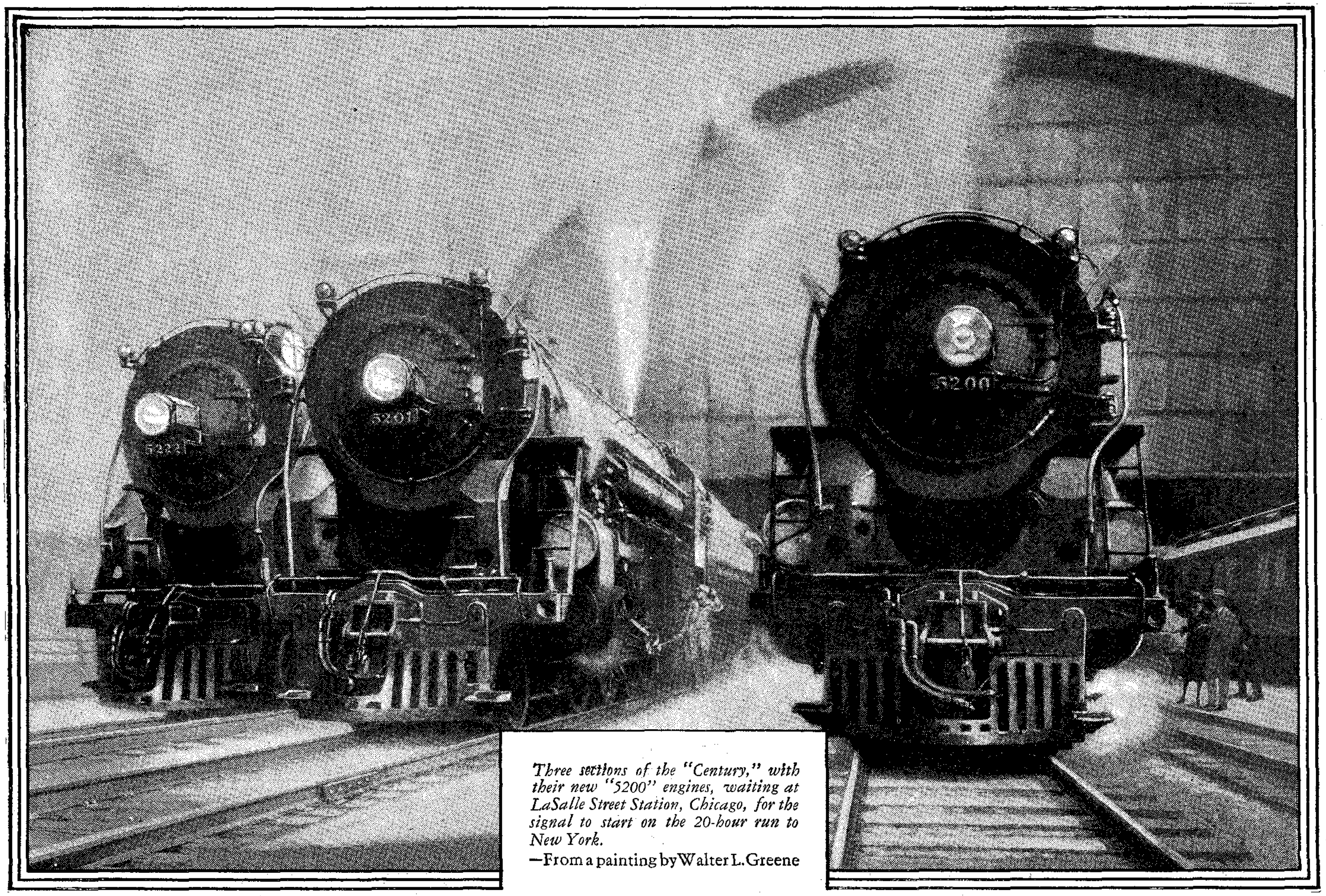

Three sections of the "Century," with their new "5200" engines, waiting at LaSalle Street Station, Chicago, for the signal to start on the 20-hour run to New York.
—From a painting by Walter L. Greene

A new fleet of thoroughbreds to haul the New York Central limiteds

Fourteen through Pullman trains to New York leave Chicago daily over the New York Central Lines. They usually run in seventeen or eighteen sections, occasionally in twenty, and, at times of peak traffic, in twenty-four or more sections.

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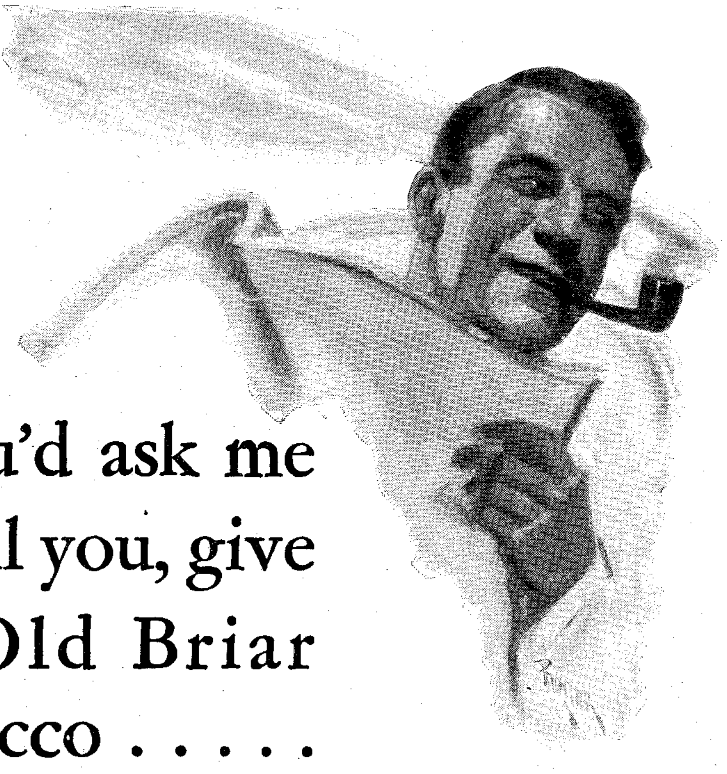

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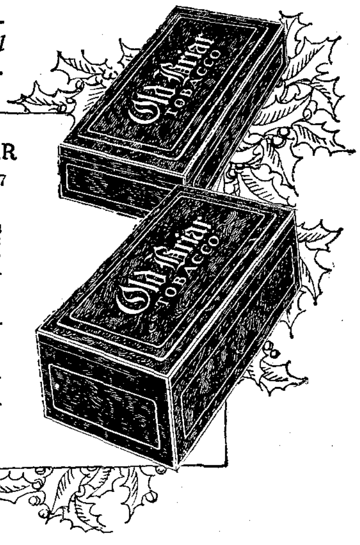

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Miniature airplanes, new, if infantile, models of wind-mills, many an improved farm implement, adorning school walls, attest, all of them, to the eagerness of a race released from religious trammels which may be largely the cause of its backwardness in material progress.

Angora, the new capital, can well afford a few statues to the man who put it on the new real-estate map. Land values in the great, fertile plain surrounding that age-blackened town huddled about a Roman-walled hilltop increased even more spectacularly than did those of Florida. An acre is easily sold for 400 times what it would have brought before the decision to remove the seat of government further out of reach of European intrigue. For along with his eagerness to Europeanize his people, Kemal has a not unjustifiable suspicion of Europe. His motto is an ardent "Turkey for the Turks," or at least for the Kemalists—outwardly at least the words are now synonymous.

Mr. Franck then gives us a personal experience of his own that is decidedly significant, for it shows an immense change in the Turkish attitude toward the outsider and the "unbeliever":

> At a family ceremony I attended one evening in a Turkish home in Constantinople were two of the mullahs of her most famous mosques. Not until they opened their mouths to chant Koranic texts could one have distinguished them from New York business men. The fact that they did not question the propriety of inviting an unbeliever to such a ceremony is obvious proof of the new order in Turkey. Unbelievers enter Turkish mosques to-day as freely as a non-Christian enters an American church. Kemal promises to sponsor an official translation into Turkish of the Koran, hitherto sacrilegious in anything except the original Arabic. Marriages and divorce have been completely Westernized, totally removed from any legal interference by the religious authorities.

The Turk has even been commanded to discard the Sabbath of his ancestors and adopt the Western method of reckoning time. Says Mr. Franck:

> The Christian calendar is now official in Turkey. Rumor had it, as I left the country, that Sunday instead of Friday was to be made the weekly day of rest. Such a change would make Turkey "more civilized," in the words of one of Kemal's spokesmen. Why not steeples and bells in place of minarets and muezzins also?
>
> But the blue-eyed dictator of Turkey may be trusted not to swallow Western ways hook, line, and sinker. He knows how to choose, and has the power to make his choice effective.
>
> Few, perhaps, caught the unconscious humor in a late dispatch from the Bosporus. "President Kemal," it ran, using the Western form of the Turkish term, the Gazi, "gave a triumphal message of thanks to the nation, which has just elected to the Assembly the 316 Deputies whom he himself picked. Only one dissenting vote was cast throughout the land." It is easy to picture that lone dissenting vote taking to the tall timber with all the speed that modern garb makes possible.

A NEW THEORY OF THE HEART

THE heart is a governor, not a pump, it is now asserted in Germany. Quite a stir has been made there by this new theory of blood-circulation and the true function of the heart therein. For centuries it has been held that the heart, acting as a central engine or pump, forces the blood to every part of the body. But a well-known heart specialist, Dr. Mendelsohn, now declares that the heart muscle alone is not capable of driving the blood through the immeasurable ramification of blood-vessels into all the finest capillaries of every organ. According to his view, the function of the heart is chiefly to regulate the flow of blood, the movement of the fluids in the body being due to the constant intake of liquid and its equally constant outgo, both of which are occasioned by chemical changes in the cells. Writing in a late number of *Reclam's Universum* (Leipsic), he says:

> It became clear to me, even when a student, that the heart, that small muscle, the size of one's fist, could not possibly be capable of driving the tenacious mass of the blood through the entire body.
>
> Then I became a heart specialist, and had constant opportunity in the course of years to observe and treat invalids whose hearts were so enlarged and flabby that their contraction was capable of releasing hardly any perceptible energy, as well as patients in whom the arteries had been so far robbed of their elasticity as to be incapable of lending energy to assist the heart—offering it on the contrary the greatest resistance. And yet in these and many others a sufficient degree of circulation continued to exist—often for many years.
>
> Then I began to seek the actual forces which create and sustain the circulation in the human body, and I finally detected these in the vital activities of the cells of the body, especially those of the glands. The heart with its system of canals is intercalated in the body merely as a drainage system, which provides an orderly path for the currents of the blood, and takes constant care, as a conscientious regulator, that the movement shall take place in an orderly flow.
>
> Never, hitherto, has the science of medicine taken into account the huge quantities of liquid excreted from our bodies, and the immense quantities discharged in various parts of the organism, to be reabsorbed at other points.

It is this rhythmic balance of outflow and compensating inflow, according to Dr. Mendelsohn, which is the real cause of circulation. He remarks by way of example that physiologists have hitherto ignored the fact that there is a continual secretion of saliva, aside from that which flows at mealtimes. Since it is produced in small amounts and is swallowed at once, it seems negligible. He proceeds:

> The same thing holds true of excretion through the skin, which amounts to about a pint, even when one is at rest and on

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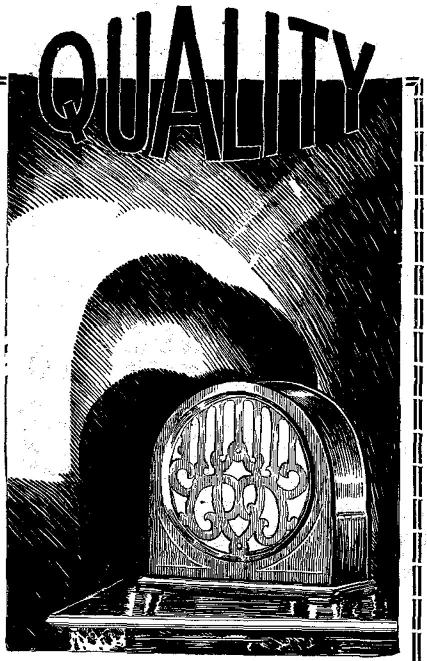

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
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a cool day. Here, too, minute quantities evaporate at once on reaching the surface. It is only when there is an undue increase in the amount that it collects on the skin in drops.

There are also excreted considerable quantities of liquid in the gall from the liver, the digestive juices from the stomach, pancreas, and intestines as well as those from internal glands, thus setting in motion very considerable amounts. Then we exhale daily about a pint of water in gaseous form.

We need only breathe on the window-pane in the winter to see this moisture condensed into water or frozen into frost flowers. The doctor goes on:

> Hence all the countless cells of the body create through their metabolic action a myriad flowing current of fluid, and the billions of these united form the larger currents which traverse the body.

The doctor reminds us that besides the blood, the body contains large amounts of colorless lymph, fully two-thirds of which consists of water. He says:

> These huge masses of fluid flow through the organism by reason of metabolism, and it is only in order that this may be accomplished in regular and orderly fashion that we are provided with a system of canals, namely, the heart and the blood-vessels.
>
> With regard to the great importance of this new theory with respect to the nature and treatment of diseases of the heart, I can not here expatiate. It is obvious that every diseased condition of the heart itself may cause disturbances—and very serious ones, too—throughout the system. Yet whatever the course taken by such an affection of the heart, it must be regarded as a merely local affair, even tho the entire organism may be sympathetically affected thereby.
>
> Entirely different are those other diseased conditions which have hitherto been likewise termed maladies of the heart, even tho the original disturbances originate elsewhere, and are essentially more fundamental—diseases in which the very substance of the body may be damaged, in the form of lesions of the glands or other organs, even in their essential structure.

In this latter class we are told, the chemical and the circulatory action become faulty. It is in this class that the severer forms of so-called "heart disease" occur. The writer proceeds:

> To the skilled physician the principal difference between local heart affections and diseases of the general circulatory system are revealed by the utterly distinct manner in which the chief disturbances in such cases show themselves symptomatically—as, for example, in stagnation, swelling, or dropsy.
>
> It is evident that the treatment should vary according to whether the heart itself is directly attacked, or whether it is secondarily injured by the progressive development of some malady of the circulatory system.

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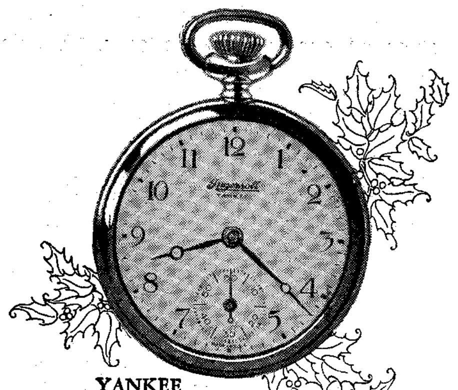

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Crown 8vo. Cloth. 469 pages. $4, net; $4.18, post-paid.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

FLYERS' ADVICE ON HELPFUL FORECASTS

A NOTABLE group of American flyers gathered to honor Colonel Lindbergh at the Department of Commerce, in Washington, recently, gave their experiences and recommendations concerning weather forecasting, for the benefit of the Guggenheim Foundation. The following report is from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, who writes:

Bernt Balchen, the only member of Commander Byrd's party who was able to attend, was the first speaker at this symposium. "We are trying," he said, "to get a better weather service commercially and for flying across the ocean."

After describing the clouds and fogs encountered at different stages of the Byrd flight, Mr. Balchen said they could have gone on to Germany if they had known what the weather conditions in Europe were. Radio trouble, he added, had interfered with getting signals, due probably to a short circuit resulting from the heavy rain. He believed if they could have had two radio beacons, they could have made it into Paris on dead reckoning. Mr. Balchen praised the United States weather service.

Dr. C. G. Rossby, chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical Meteorology, said it was practically impossible at present to forecast, from this side, what the weather in England or France might be fifty hours ahead. He said the problem of forecasting for transoceanic flying was a great one yet to be solved.

Dr. James Y. Kimball, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, said there were no facilities for getting weather information over Europe, it being necessary to judge from conditions on this side and from such meager information as could be obtained from ships on the North Atlantic.

He explained that it was possible to talk with mariners in terms they understand, like speaking of winds of force 4 and the like. "We have not yet come to an understanding with transatlantic flyers on such terms," he said.

"I presume the storm that Miss Elder went through would yield force 4 or 5 or 6. The difficulty arose from our not talking the same language."

He said altogether disproportionate values were placed upon maps of the North Atlantic, and it was hard to interpret deviations that exist on these maps. Dr. Kimball declared that the Elder flight "is going to be helpful in fixing some sort of terminology so that all will understand each other in another season. A wind force of 4 or 5 or 6 is going to mean more, and I think their experience has been of true value."

Captain Haldeman said the weather map obtained from Dr. Kimball held good for 1,500 miles out, and then they struck a low-pressure area. They decided it could be flown over. Instead they flew through it. They had no following winds.

He described the trouble that led to their downfall as the low-pressure area got worse, commenting that he believed if they could have gone to 15,000 or 18,000 feet they would have avoided the trouble they had. They found sleet on their plane and soon, tho their motor was wide open, they could not maintain their altitude. Between ten and two o'clock at night they went 10,000 to 7,000 feet. They flew out of the storm into the moonlight, but were soon back in another cloud when they lost oil and altitude, and they finally went down to 500

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The Literary Digest

Advertising Offices: NEW YORK · BOSTON · DETROIT · CLEVELAND · CHICAGO et at three o'clock. He said their motor d not stop, he did not know why, for it as knocking and pounding before they nded beside the ship that rescued them.

Clarence D. Chamberlin said the weather as found all along as it had been predicted. About all we need," he concluded, "is ore facilities for weather reports from ips and men to take care of the data."

Weather reports on the Hawaiian flight ere very accurate. Arthur Goebel, winner the Dole prize flight, paid a tribute to e radio beacons.

Capt. Paul Schulter, second in that flight, plaining that he had received much ex- rience on the sea before he became an viator, strest the importance of a different nd of forecasting for flyers than is ob- inable from ships.

As winds vary greatly near the water and gher up, he urged the importance of tting winds at various altitudes to show e comparison between surface and aerial locities.

Lieutenant Hegenberger, one of the rmy flyers who were first to reach Hawaii om San Francisco, wanted better reports n winds and more accurate barometer adings. He said shipping people were ot now ready to go to the expense of utting the proper instruments on their ips for obtaining information valuable flying. He wanted fog soundings, and so information as to where cirrus clouds ere to be found.

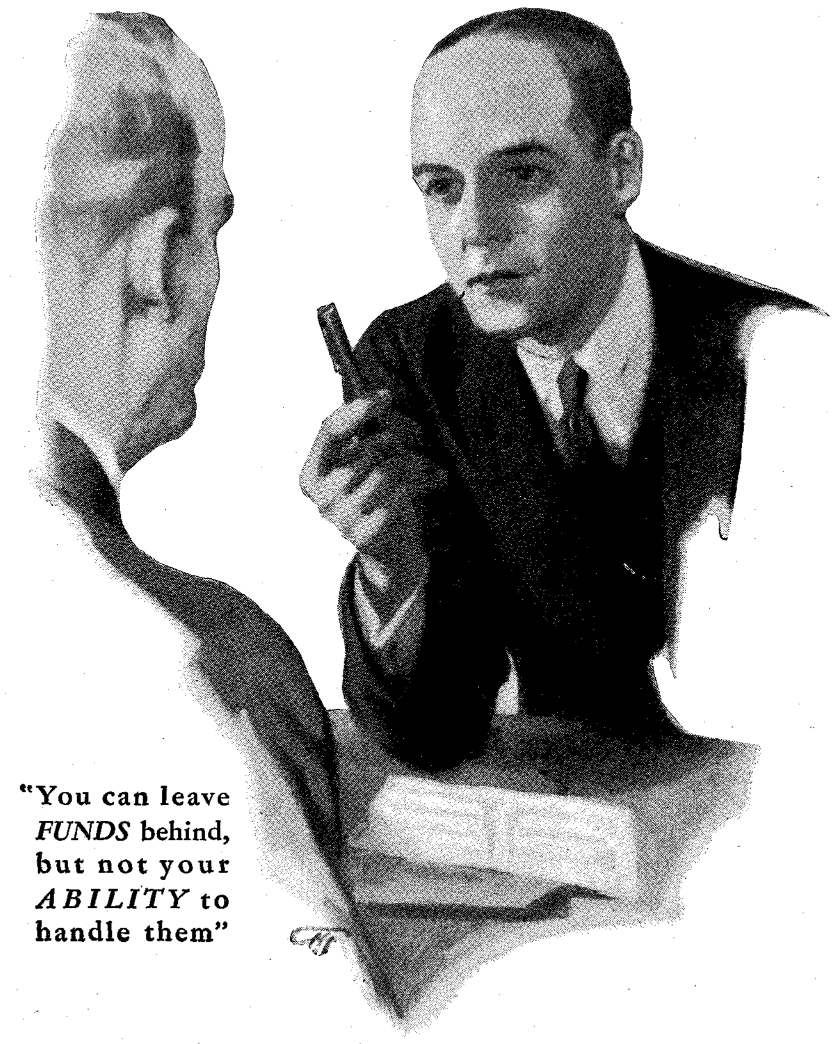
Lieutenant Maitland, his flying mate, id that to have ships give accurate in- rmation was the first step. He added at "they don't do it now."

Dr. Rossby made public recommenda- ons of the committee for an experimental eather-reporting service between Chicago, leveland, and New York. It is proposed at each airport be surrounded by a dense cal network of meteorological stations at will gather constant information on ving conditions."

Back-seat Driver at Sea.—"For heaven's ake, be careful, Captain—you nearly ran ver a whale that time. . . . This ship as a queer, throbbing motion. Are you ure our engine is hitting on all cylinders? . . Look! There's another boat. Blow our whistle, Captain. . . . Captain, 'm sure the water's much too shallow here. . . Don't go so fast. Fifteen knots an our is enough speed for any reasonable erson. . . . I certainly hope you see hat iceberg over there off the port bow. . . I'll bet you forgot to bring the fog- orn. . . . Oh! Be careful, Captain. emember that fishing smack has the right f way. . . . Why did you come this way, aptain? It's a much nicer trip across the ndian Ocean. . . . My goodness, Cap- ain, you'll be arrested for trying to make a ft turn into the English Channel!"—*Life.*

We Might Try a Traffic Dove.—
When Noah sailed the ocean blue,
He had his troubles same as you;
For days and days he drove the ark,
Before he found a place to park.
—*Illinois Central Magazine.*

And Have Your Aces Trumped.—
Life is a game of bridge, I say,
With simple honors, and
An inclination day by day
To overbid your hand.
—*Louisville Courier.*



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TO REGULATE OUR INVESTMENT TRUSTS

"THE Ford car of finance" is what the investment trust is being called, for this latest fashion in investment circles is becoming so popular with the mass of small investors, and the number of investment trusts is increasing so rapidly, that "if growth in numbers continues at the rate of recent years, the investment trust will become the Ford car of finance," to quote the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*. New as these institutions are to the American public, they have certainly "tickled its financial palate," points out the Better Business Bureau of New York. The country, writes M. S. Rukeyser in *The World's Work*, "is now in the midst of a period of unprecedentedly rapid creation of such institutions for transferring the responsibility of investment from lay to professional shoulders."

THE latest in Wall Street is the investment trust. More than 150 have sprung up in the last six years. They are popular because they enable the many thousands of "little" investors to "diversify" and to have expert investment guidance. But the Attorney-General of New York State thinks it is time for regulation and standardization. This article tells why.

It is because of this tremendous popularity and sudden development that the authorities of New York State and New Jersey have decided that the sooner adequate regulation is provided, the better. The Federal Government, the gleaners of financial information in Washington hear, contemplates no action with respect to investment trusts, but regards them subject to State laws—Federal incorporation of a type of investment trust is provided for in the Edge Law. The legislation Attorney-General Ottinger, of New York, has in mind after exhaustive investigation and a questionnaire sent to the officers of the investment trusts "proposes to lock the barn door while the horse is in the stable, and is intended to be constructive, helpful, and cooperative with the managers of honest and responsible investment trusts which avail themselves of it."

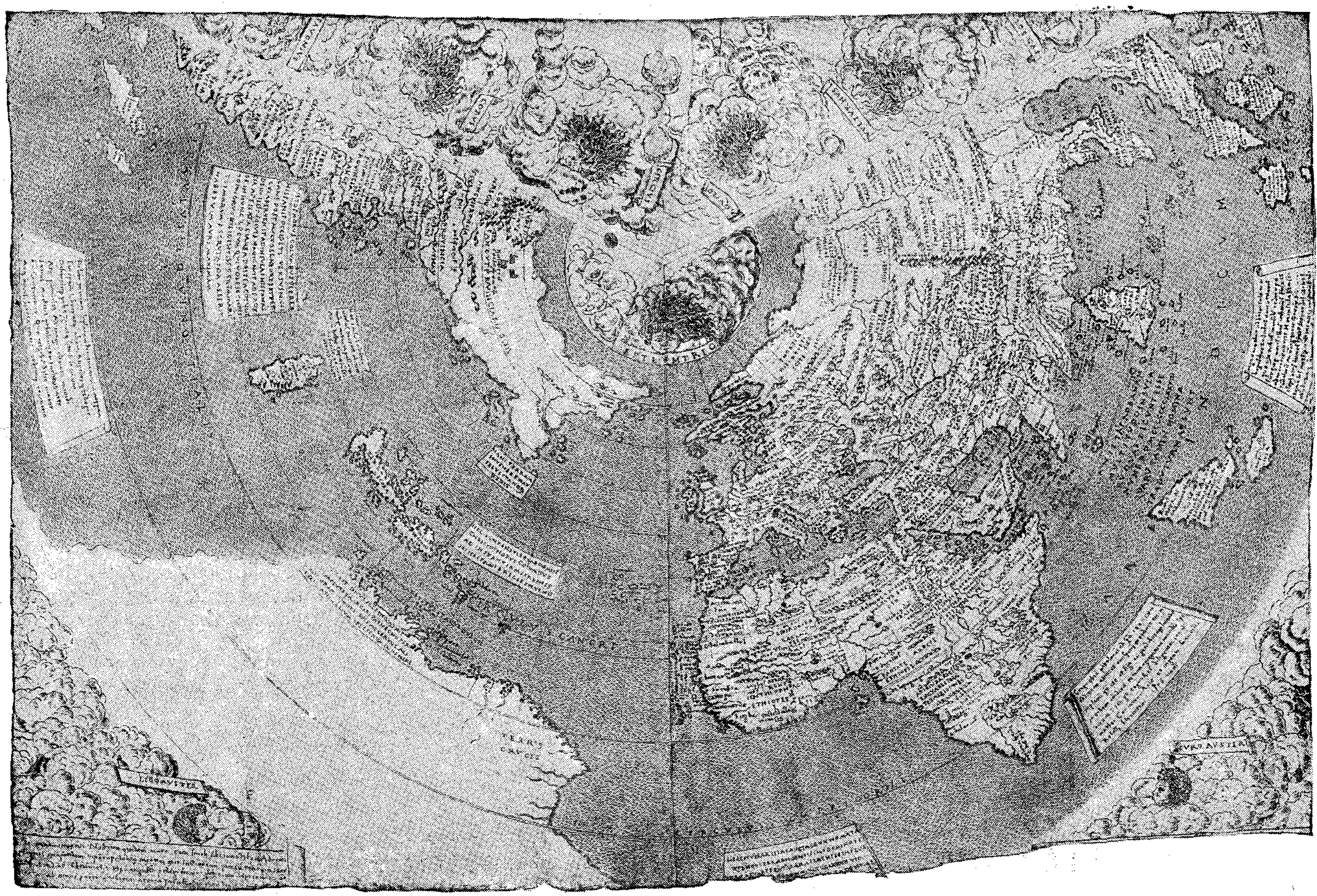
The first of the American investment trusts, after the British model, was organized in 1921, but their rapid growth has come in the last three years. In 1924 their combined resources are said to have been $5,000,000 as compared with Attorney-General Ottinger's report last month stating that there are 135 such organizations with resources exceeding $600,000,000.

The idea back of the investment trust is that of relieving the layman from the necessity of doing his own investigation before investing, and of enabling the small investor to secure the advantages of diversification that have heretofore been enjoyed only by the wealthy. Its development is due to the enormous increase of our investing public since the war and our n
position as a creditor nation. Very rougl
stated, the investment trust is an
ganization by which the funds of ma
investors — usually small investors —
collected in a single fund, administered
specialists and invested in a variety
securities. The securities are bou
solely for investment purposes, and
capital is generally raised by the sale to
public of stock or bonds of the investm
trust. The standard definition has b
framed by Dr. Leland Rex Robinson,
leading American
thority on investm
trusts:

> The investm
> trust is an agency
> which the combin
> funds of many inv
> tors, both in large a
> in small amounts,
> utilized to purch
> such a wide variety
> securities that saf
> of principal is attained in diversificati
> while no control or directive responsibilit
> result from investment. Furthermore,
> investment portfolio is so managed t
> a good average yield is sought on sh
> and borrowed capital at the same ti
> that close supervision of the portfolio p
> mits a turnover policy aiming at the reali
> tion of capital gains and the avoidance
> capital losses.

Investment trusts have for two gene
tions been an integral part of Brit
investment machinery, and have b
successfully operated. Their developme
in the United States is very recent, and
an article by Dr. Robinson in the Americ
Banking and Finance Review section of t
London *Stock Exchange Gazette*, it is
counted for as follows:

> 1. The emergence of the small inves
> as the dominating factor in American
> nance. Before the war the majority
> issues were sold primarily to a compa
> tively small group of well-to-do investo
> Now scarcely any issue of importance
> floated without an appeal to the rank a
> file, and investment bankers as never
> fore are building up elaborate distribut
> organizations. Altho men of wealth al
> find it to their advantage to acquire
> vestment-trust securities, it is becom
> recognized in the United States that th
> are par excellence the means by which t
> investor of moderate means may enter t
> investment field on something approach
> terms of equality with the rich.
>
> 2. The increasing complexity of cor
> rate finance, and especially the difficul
> experienced by the typical investor
> analyzing the factors affecting safety a
> yield in the confusing array of securit
> offered him.
>
> 3. The interplay of "professional" a
> economic forces on stock exchanges, wh
> render it ever more difficult for any



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The Americas were omitted, for Contarini did not yet dream that Columbus had not reached Asia.

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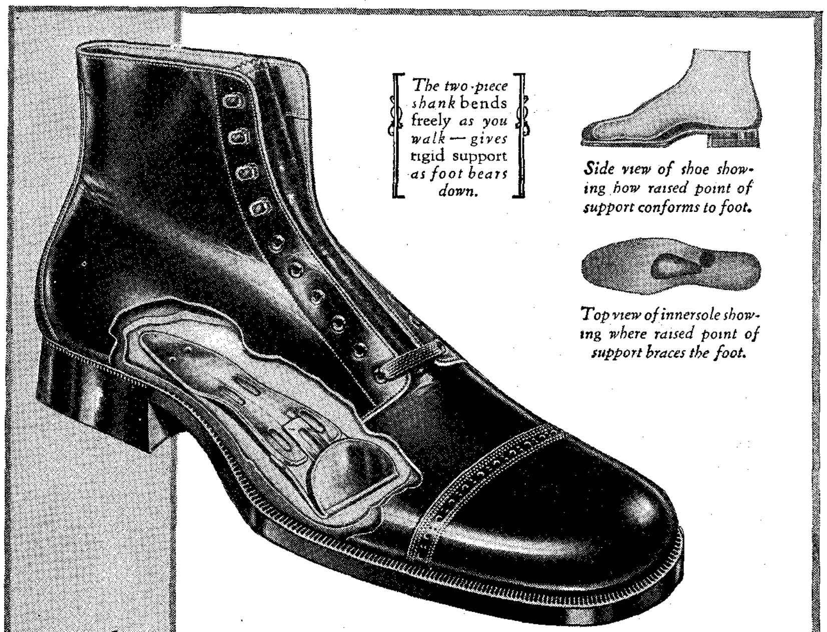

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Top view of innersole showing where raised point of support braces the foot.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the shrewd, well-informed, and exceptionally powerful to speculate without probability of drastic losses. The investment trust, being all of these, is in position, if well managed, to realize profits in the "ups" and "downs" of the market by buying during "bear" movements, selling during "bull" movements, and doing both at the same time in different bourses and different countries as these find themselves, during any given period, in varying phases of the speculative or credit cycle.

4. The assumption since 1916 of a world creditor position by the United States, and the increasing dependence of foreign governments, commerce, and industry upon American investors at a time when currency and exchange, tariffs, and commercial conditions in old and new countries alike are perhaps more confusing to the average American than ever before.

Dr. Robinson, who is the author of "Investment Trust Organization and Management," points out that in the United States the term investment trust is loosely used to include other organizations dealing in securities such as financing, holding, and operating companies; collateral loan companies; and stock conversion or "banker's share" companies. The real distinction is that the investment-trust proper (the British type) deals with investments as such, with no idea of control or operation as in the case of financing and holding companies; and the management has full authority to buy, sell, and exchange securities held, whereas "bankers' share" companies can not change the security holdings originally authorized.

"Investment trusts have come to stay," in the opinion of Roger W. Babson, who believes that if honestly operated they are "a real safeguard to small investors." The Standard Trade and Securities Service is imprest by the fact that "there seems to be no important investment trust which thus far has met with any real difficulty in disposing of its own securities." "Wall Street now counts that day lost on which no new investment trust has been born," observes M. S. Rukeyser in his *World's Work* article. He notes that the investment trust principle simplifies things for the individual investor—

> Instead of selecting forty or four hundred securities for his nest-egg, he need select only one or a handful. But, under this new régime, the importance of his selection becomes magnified. If perchance he picks an unworthy investment trust, his expected benefits will turn only to grief. Even tho the ideal investment trust offers ample diversification, it would seem unwise for the investor to put all his eggs in one basket, even if the basket is drest up as an investment trust.

Summing up the advantages of the investment trust, Mr. Rukeyser continues:

> First, an investment trust offers the actuarial benefits of heightened diversification through participation in a larger

pool of capital than is available to the ordinary investor acting single-handed.

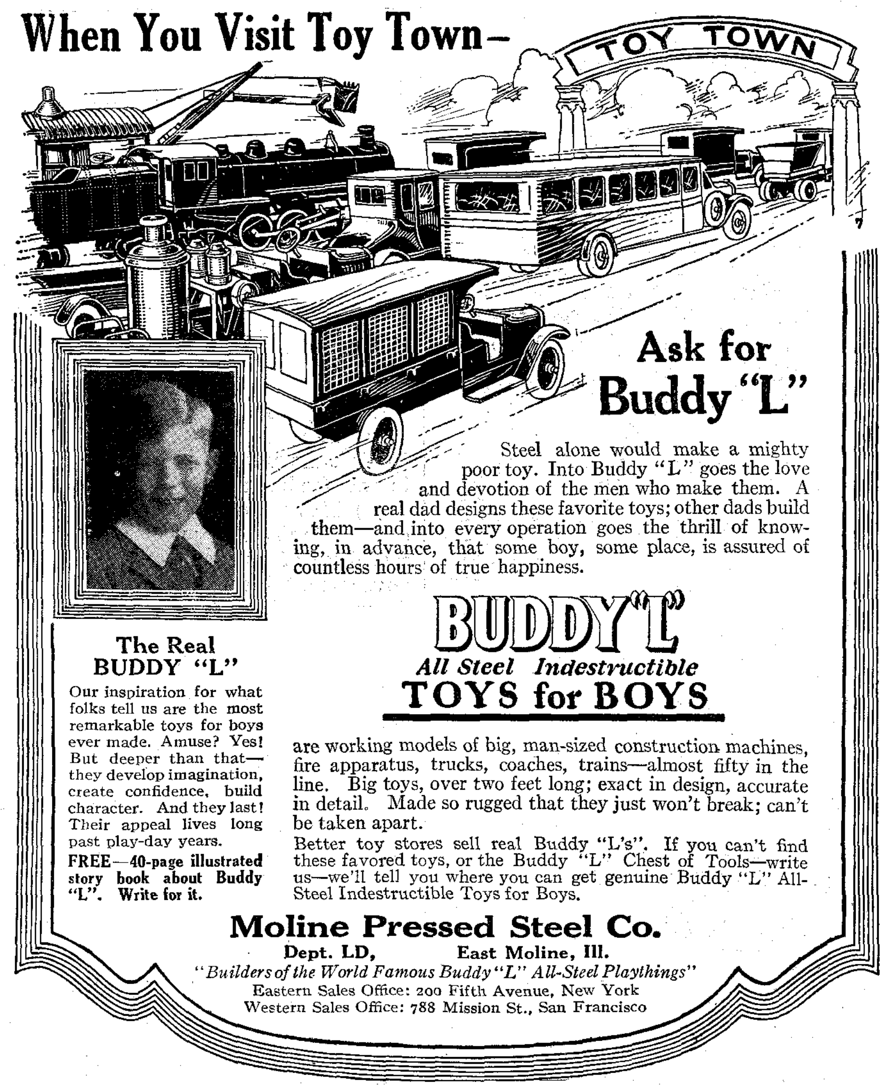
Second, the investment trust offers expert knowledge in the choice of securities for the portfolio. The leather merchant recognizes that choosing leather is a specialized task. He would be surprized if a druggist attempted to do it on his own. And yet the leather merchant, the druggist, the surgeon, the minister, and the professor of paleontology have habitually walked bravely into the investment market and assumed the responsibility of selecting the wheat from the chaff.

Third, the English type of investment trust assures continuous supervision of the investment portfolio by experts. Heraclitus long ago discovered that all is in a state of flux, and most investment authorities concede that some of the market favorites of to-day may be the "has-beens" of to-morrow. The purpose of investment management is to keep the fund free of ferry bonds at such times as bridges render them obsolete. In well-managed investment trusts of the British type, securities are not bought and then forgotten. They are continuously watched in the light of changing conditions within the corporation, the industry, and the general business cycle. The job of management is to be ready continuously to shift holdings in accordance with changing tides of commerce.

As there is an "other side" to everything, Mr. Rukeyser secures from Hartley Withers, a British economist, a statement on the hazards in investment trusts, which begins with the sentence: "Two principal snares lie in wait for managers of investment trusts—the temptation to work for too high an income and to put too much money into particular risks." Mr. Rukeyser adds that another trouble with the American investment trust is the natural lack of experienced managers. The prospective investor in one of these trusts should, we are told, "carefully check the character and experience of the management through independent sources, and should examine the conditions of the Association." Moreover—

> He should inquire whether securities are placed into the trust at cost, or whether the managers act as principals and make a profit. Furthermore, he should become fully aware of the ratio of earnings on his capital he will be allowed to keep. He should learn the exact nature of deductions which the organizers will make for themselves in the form of dividends on founders' shares, special fees, participation in profits, and intermediate profits on securities bought for the trust.
>
> Next, he should inquire into the policy in respect to reserves. The best foreign trusts allocate one-half or more of net income for reserves against contingencies.
>
> The investor should ascertain the policy of the trust in respect to publicity concerning success or failure. He is entitled to receive periodically a balance sheet and an income account, drawn up by certified public accountants. Moreover, at least once a year the trust should disclose the nature of the securities held in its portfolio by a trust company.

Taking a typical large American investment trust operated on the British model, Charles F. Speare notes in *The American Review of Reviews*, that its fundamental policies controlling security-buying are: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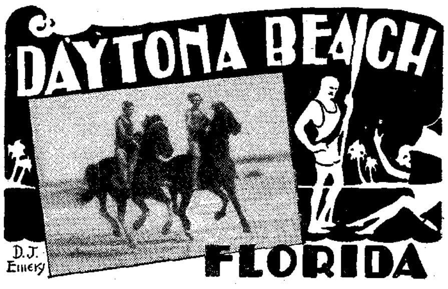

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

(a) Unless a corporation has been established at least four years prior to the proposed investment, its securities are not acceptable to the trust.

(b) The corporation's funds may, up to a maximum of 70 per cent., be invested at one time in the United States, subject to the limitations as to percentages in one class of business, but never more than 55 per cent. may be invested in Great Britain, and never more than 35 per cent. in securities in any other nation.

(c) Ten per cent. of the corporation's funds is the maximum that may be invested in any one business or industry.

(d) Not more than 1¾ per cent. of the corporation's funds may be invested in the securities of one obligor or issuer, except governmental securities, and not more than 5 per cent. thereof may be invested in the securities of any one government, except the United States or Great Britain.

(e) At least 400 different securities shall be held in the portfolio of the corporation.

The greatest element of danger in the investment-trust situation, as Mr. Speare sees it, is "the continued purchase of diversified shares at the highest prices in their history, and the issuance of participating units against them at a parity or above the composite price." But Mr. Speare also calls attention to the effect that the enormous purchases by the investment trusts is bound to have on the stock market—"when the next big break comes there will be for the first time in its history an organized buying power of millions of dollars representing the most discriminating buyers in existence, whose support at the time will be of vital importance."

The immediate problem that confronts us, according to the report made by Charles L. Dickie at the autumn convention of the Investment Bankers Association, "is whether this form of investment is going to continue to grow on the sound and serviceable lines as it has in Great Britain or, having a certain amount of success at the start, is it going to get out of hand and become a playground for not only incompetent but dishonest promoters."

And it is to help solve this problem in the financial center that Attorney-General Ottinger makes his recommendations for legislation. He says:

> We are living in a time of great prosperity, and for the last few years have enjoyed a rising market. The investment trust has not yet withstood the time of stress which may be caused by a falling market. It seems to us, therefore, that the time for the State to adopt reasonable and constructive legislation providing a guide for the future is the present.

The effect of any legislation, he continues, will be to permit honest managers of investment trusts to avail themselves of the right of incorporation and regulation, to allow the State Superintendent of Banks to see that each enterprise is on a sound financial basis, to distinguish between responsible and irresponsible trusts, and to insure proper publicity.

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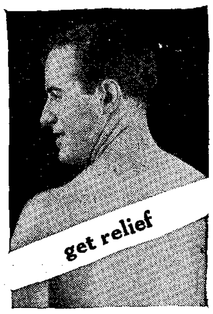

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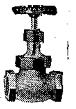

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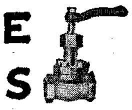

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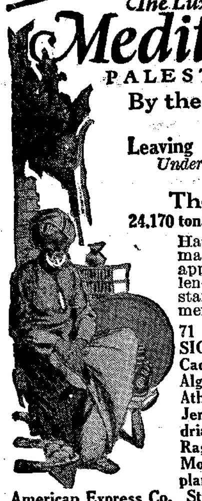

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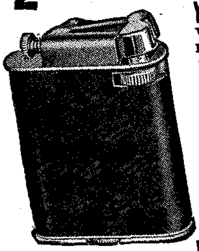

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 23.—A Roman Catholic priest and three other men charged with complicity in the attempt to assassinate former President Obregon of Mexico and a candidate for reelection, on November 16, are executed by a firing squad in Mexico City.

November 24.—Ionel Bratianu, Premier of Roumania, with brief intervals, since 1908, dies at Bucharest. He was sixty-three.

A defensive alliance between Italy and Albania, supplementing and strengthening the treaty of friendship signed by them a year ago, is signed by the two countries.

November 26.—John Cardinal Bonzano, who for many years was apostolic delegate to the United States, dies in Rome. He was sixty.

Vintila Bratianu, who succeeds his brother, the late Ionel Bratianu, as Premier of Roumania, announces that there is no chance of Prince Carol returning to the country.

Chinese Nationalist victories which resulted in driving the Northerners from the provinces of Honan, Anhwei, and Kiangsu are announced by the Nanking Nationalist Military Council.

November 29.—Severe fighting between the Northerners and Nationalists is reported for the capture of Chochow, about thirty miles south of Peking.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 insurrectionists and troops are reported killed in the Ukraine in the last three months in an uprising against Soviet authority.

DOMESTIC

November 22.—Reductions in taxation totaling $235,820,000, exceeding the Treasury recommendations by slightly less than $11,000,000, are agreed upon by the House Ways and Means Committee.

November 23.—Charles E. Hughes, as special master appointed to hear the evidence, holds in a report to the United States Supreme Court that the permit for diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the drainage canal given to Chicago by the War Department, March 3, 1925, "is valid and effective, according to its terms, the entire control of the diversion remaining with Congress." The States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and others contiguous to the Great Lakes, will be permitted to file briefs opposing diversion.

November 24.—Seven convicts and two prison guards are killed and several police officers are wounded in an outbreak in Folsom prison, California, and 300 National Guardsmen and more than 100 peace officers are brought to the scene.

Rear-Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, retired, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, dies in Washington. He was sixty.

Ninety-one per cent. of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have ratified the $400,000,000 tax-reduction program of the Chamber, it is announced.

November 25.—The rebellious convicts in Folsom prison, California, surrender, and give up their arms.

November 29.—Henry W. Savage, widely known theatrical producer, dies in Boston. He was sixty-eight.

SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

FLORIDA SUNSHINE
brought to YOUR home

IT takes time and money to "follow the sun" Southward in Winter. For many it is not convenient.

Now, however, summer sunshine is within the reach of everyone throughout the year. Just snap a switch and the Battle Creek SUNARC Bath gives you sunshine, in your own home, winter or summer, that is practically identical with natural sunshine, yet even more beneficial, richer in the valuable health-bringing rays.

Are You "Sunshine Starved"?

If you are one of the many who suffer from insufficient sunshine—"sunshine starvation"—if you catch cold easily, lack appetite, feel listless and tire easily—the Battle Creek SUNARC will prove as valuable as a change of air. It helps normalize weight, imparts a rich, healthful tinge, enriches the blood and makes you feel and look great. Splendid for children, too.

The same identical equipment is used in the largest health institutions in the world.

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The Battle Creek SUNARC Bath is made by the Manufacturers of the famous Battle Creek "Health Builder" and "Mechanical Health Horse."

SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

The Battle Creek
SunArc
Bath
SUNSHINE "At the Snap of a Switch"

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Lively Corpse.—Greenwaldt later staggered into a roadhouse near by with a story of having been attacked and killed by bandits.—*Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) paper.*

Damming the Flood.—Molly (weary of sermon, in very audible whisper)—"Mummy, if the church caught fire, would he stop *then?*"—*Punch.*

Squirmy Season.—"What makes you so uneasy? Is your conscience troubling you?"

"No; it's my winter underwear."—*Boston Transcript.*

Call the Cops.—

FATHER TO AID
BOY IN MURDER

—*San Francisco tabloid.*

Bending the Oak.—What the average woman wants is a strong, inflexible man who can be wrapt around her finger.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

Every Year Is Leap Year Now.—Next year is leap year—for those of us who, crossing the street, do not forget to look and leap this year.—*Detroit News.*

The Air Is Full of 'Em.—Civilians Aided Her Husband in Search—Disappearance is Ascribed to a Nervous Melody.—*Headlines in a Norwich (Conn.) paper.*

Location Inferential.—A collection attorney received an account accompanied by a request that he "move heaven and earth to get this scoundrel." He replied: "There would be no use in moving either locality in this instance. The debtor died last week."—*Utica Gas and Electric News.*

Human Torpedo.—Seeking new and warmer waters to conquer, Byron Summers, the San Francisco "Flying Fish" is migrating from New York where he recently swam around Manhattan Island to California.—*Billings (Mont.) paper.*

"Have You Seen My Aunt?"—Willis—"I've taken three lessons in French from a correspondence school."

Gillis—"So? Could you carry on a conversation with a Frenchman?"

Willis—"Oh, no, but I could talk to anybody else who had three lessons."—*Life.*

Writ Like the Dickens.—An Oriental paper, having an English section, printed the following notice:

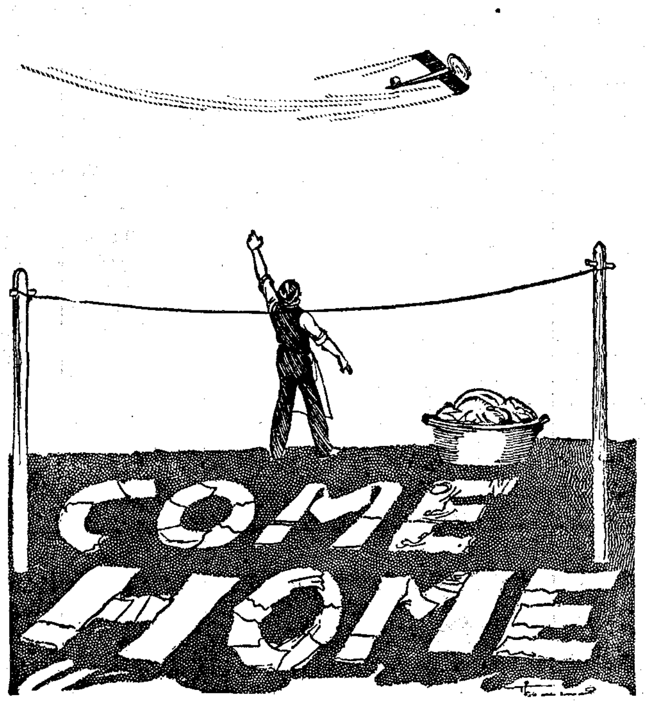
"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of it and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it and in border somber. Staff has each been colleged and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements."—*Christian Advocate.*

Stunning Reception.—"What struck you on your first visit to Chicago?"

"A blackjack."—*Boston Transcript.*

Chance to Collect.—Father—"Young man, I understand you have made advances to my daughter."

Young Man—"Yes; I wasn't going to say anything about it, but since you have mentioned it, I wish you could get her to pay me back."—*Outlook.*



BEING THE HUSBAND OF A POPULAR AVIATRIX

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

Henery's High Climber.—Ford Truck—1927, used six months. May be seen at 7 Freeland terrace, top floor.—*Ad in a Worcester paper.*

Mortgage Lifted.—"Waiter, has the lady at the next table paid her bill?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good, then I can make eyes at her."—*Dorfbarbier (Berlin.)*

Alarming New Diet Fad.—

MODERN GIRLS
COOK PUPILS

—*Portland (Ore.) News.*

Master Talbot H. Crane recently celebrated his sixth birthday by a luncheon of seven boys and girls.—*Machias (Me.) paper.*

FRIENDSHIP LODGE
TOURISTS SERVED
STEAM HEATED

—*Sign at West Dennis, Mass.*

Business Woman wants working housekeeper to cook, clean, and supervise two boys.—*Ad in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LARGE CROWD
AT BARBECUE
OF DAIRYMEN

—*Jacksonville Journal.*

Mother Tongue.—"Does your daughter speak Esperanto?"

"I should think so—like a native."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

Precious Lambkin.—Little Girl—"I should like some nice fireworks, please—jumpy ones; but not too dangerous, as I'm an only child."—*Punch.*

Welcome Prohibition. — The Young Bride—"I'm looking for an apartment."

The Friend—"What style?"

The Bride—"One of those where it is illegal to cook."—*Life.*

Able Mortician.—There is no doubt about Manager Joe McCarthy of the Chicago Cubs knowing his stiff.—*Asheville paper.*

Toujours la Finesse.—

MAN CONFESSES
TO NICE MURDER

—*Head-lines on a Paris dispatch in a Poughkeepsie paper.*

Write It on Water.—

Say it with flowers,
Say it with sweets,
Say it with kisses,
Say it with eats,
Say it with jewelry,
Say it with drink,
But always be careful
Not to say it with ink.

—*Denison Flamingo.*

Forgot His Umbrella?—Madrid, Oct. 15.—(A.P.).—Torrential rains have flooded several districts in southern Spain. In Malaga much damage was done to the almond, grape and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

With Best Compliments.—W. S. Gilbert once said of a certain man: "No one can have a higher opinion of X than I have—and I think he's a dirty little beast."—*Outlook.*

Watch That Corn.—

AS A SPECIAL INTRODUCTION WE ARE GIVING HELLS FREE WITH EVERY PAIR OF HALF SOLES

—*San Diego handbill.*

Art of Disappearance.—"How did you learn to stay so long under water?"

"I once lived at the same beach with one of my worst creditors."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Simmer Gently and Snooze.—"Do the children understand the bedtime stories?"

"I dunno. Last night my little girl went to sleep very nicely on a hash recipe."—*Louisville Courier.*

Old Hand at the Game.—Martin Barnaby Madden, United States Congressman from Illinois, was born at Darlington, England, March 20, 1855. Prior to that year Madden was active in city and State Republican politics at Chicago.—*Hilo (Hawaii) paper.*